Missing Page

20 DECEMBER 1920
1 TO 2

AMUSEMENTS.

COMMENCING XMAS EVE

Colossal Holiday Attraction

A FORTNIGHT OF FILM MASTERPIECES

14 World-Famous Pictures in 14 Days.

These feature productions will be shown for one day only and will NOT be repeated.

MADAN THEATRES LD. HAS THE HONOUR TO PRESENT

THE EMPIRE

Friday 24th December 1920
"Queen of the Sea"
Featuring Annette Kellerman

Xmas Day 1920
"SORROWS OF SATAN"
Marie Corelli's amous Novel

Sunday 26th December 1920
'Passing of the Third Floor Back'
Featuring Sir Johnson Forbes Robertson

Monday 27th December 1920
'Triumph of Venus'

Tuesday 28th December 1920
'Thelma'
Marie Corelli's Most Admired Novel

Wednesday 29th December 1920
'Mr. Wu'
featuring Mathesan Lang

Thursday 30th December 1920
The Wonder Story of the Age
'Tarzan of the Apes'
From the original story by
Edgar Rice Burroughs

Friday 31st December 1920
'Romance of Tarzan'
The Cataclysmic Romance of a Primeval Man and his modern mate

Saturday 1st January 1921
Charlie Chaplin
in the Trenches
'Shoulder Arms'

Sunday 2nd January 1921
'Vendetta'
Marie Corelli's Great Work

Monday 3rd January 1921
'Masks and Faces'
Starring every leader of the British Stage.

Tuesday 4th January 1921
'Holy Orders'
Marie Corelli's Masterpiece

Wednesday 5th January 1921
'Within the Law'
Featuring Alice Joyce

Thursday 6th January 1921
'Better Ole'
The Great War Play

Friday 7th January 1921
"Infatuation"
featuring Gaby Deslys

THE EMPRESS

Friday 24th December 1920
"East Lynne"
Featuring
Miss Blache Forsythe as Lady Isabel

Xmas Day 1920
The Wonder-story of the age
"TARZAN OF THE APES"
From the original story
by Edger Rice Burroughs

Sunday 26th December 1920
'Romance of Tarzan'
The Cataclysmic Romance of a Primeval Man and his Woman mate

Monday 27th December 1920
'Mickey'
Featuring Mabel Normand

Tuesday 28th December 1920
The Tale of most famous Lovers
'Romeo and Juliet'
Featuring
Francis Bushman and Beverley Bayne

Wednesday 29th December 1920
'Intolerance' Part I
Or Love's Struggle through out the Ages

Thursday 30th December 1920
'Intolerance' Part II

Friday 31st December 1920
Charlie Chaplin
in
'Burlesque on Carmen'

Saturday 1st January 1921
'Merchant of Venice'
Featuring
Mathesan Lang

Sunday 2nd January 1921
'Last Days of Pompeii'
Love's story in terrific setting

Monday 3rd January 1921
'Barrier'
The famous Novel by Rex Beach

Tuesday 4th January 1921
'Macbeth'
featuring Sir Herbert Tree

Wednesday 5th January 1921
'Deemster'
By Hall Caine

Thursday 6th January 1921
'Mahabharat'
The Colossal Epic of the Bharata Nation

Friday 7th January 1921
'Julius Caesar'
The greatest film of the age since
"Quo Vadis"

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

WELCOME RETURN

TO-NIGHT
at 9-30 p. m.
FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY
W. BANVARD
presents his
LONDON MUSICAL COMEDY Co.;
Including the
LONDON BEAUTY CHORUS
In the Latest London Successes

To-day Monday 20th, Tues. 21st, and 22nd Wed. Dec. at 9-30 p.m.
First Time in Bombay
"COMING DOWN"
"COMING DOWN"
The Successful Musical Comedy.
Thurs. 23rd and Fri. 24th at 9-30 p.m.
First Time in Bombay
"GIRLS & GIGGLES"
A New Mirthful Musical Melange

Sat. 25th Dec.
No Performance

Sunday 26th December at 5-30 p. m.
Reduced Price Matinee.
"GI LS & GIGGLES"
NEW MUSIC. NEW SONGS
NEW DANCES. NEW COMEDY
ELABORATELY STAGED,
GORGEOUSLY DRESSED
Booking at Rose and Co., up-to 6 p.m. after 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

THE EMPRESS

To-day 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
A PATHE SERIAL
The Concluding Chapters of the Mystery
That's the Town is Guessing
WHO WAS
"The Third Eye"
Of course all the Tangles are unwound in the closing Chapters.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-DAY AT 6-30 P.M.
"SHADOWS OF MY LIFE"
The inside story of a tragedy that startled the world.
THE DRAMA OF NAKED TRUTH
and
YCU'T IRRESISTIBLE.

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Oui, Oui, Direct from Paree
MAX LINDER
The French Farceur
in
"THE LITTLE CAFE"
From the Broadway Stage Success.
A MEAL OF MERRY MIRTH.

IMPERIAL

The Premier Picture Palace of BOMBAY,
LAMINGTON ROAD.

TO-NIGHT
THREE EPISODES OF
"THE DAREDEVIL JACK"
Episode 11 FLAMES OF WRATH
Episode 12 THE UNSEEN HAND
Episode 13 BAITING THE TRAP
AND
PATHE GAZETTE
LATEST

NEXT WEEK
THE GRAND FINALE OF
ERDEI JACK
AND
HARROLD LYOLD
THE BIG GUN OF COMEDY IN
"HAUNTED SPOOKS"
TIME
7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. daily
Matinees on Bank Holidays and Saturdays at 5 p.m. and Sundays at 3-30 and 5-15 p.m.
POPULAR PRICES
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.
RENDEZVOUS OF THE CULTURED.
Every day at 6-30 & 10 p. m.
SPECIAL CHRISTMAS PROGRAMME
THE GREAT SUCCESS OF
THE POPULAR PICTURE BILL
"The Woman Michael Married"
SHE DEMANDED MARRIAGE as a reward for heroism and he paid—the strangest marriage on record.
ALSO A FINE COMIC
A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT!!
Prices :—Re. 1-8, Re. 1-, Ans. 8 and 4, (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2) (Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each)

TO-NIGHT
The much awaited End!
Messrs. K. D. and Brothers
present
The closing Chapters—the fascinating Finale—the thrilling termination of their immensely popular and successful Million-Dollar Super Serial.
"The Screaming Shadow"
The Mysterious, Murderous—unmasked Who, is he? See for yourself! What happens to Rand and to Mary Malone? What fate is in store for the Scheming Arch-villain Baron Velska and the heartless King of Millions, Judd? See for yourself!

"The Screaming Shadow"
The Last Week —Last 2 Episodes.
5,000 feet
A Thundering Funny Comedy in the Programme.
Four Shows Daily :—5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Globe Cinema

(Sandhurst Road)
Are you prepared for the
CHRISTMAS WEEK AT THE GLOBE?
Learn and Rejoice that the Sumptuous Million-Dollar William Fox Production is in store for you here during the Week commencing 25th December.
"ALADIN AND THE WONDERFUL LAMP"

AMUSEMENTS.

Repeated for one Week only at the special and urgent request of numerous of our Patrons.

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers
present
To night and upto Friday next, their Million-Dollar Super-Production

"THE RETURN OF TARZAN"

(8 Reels—8,000 feet)
The Wonderfully Strong—and the Wonderfully Charming APE-MAN TARZAN once again in a new role!
A Two-hour Gorgeous Feast of the Senses.

"THE RETURN OF TARZAN"

A Picture that will transplant you to the SUBLIME.
For the First Time in Bombay.
You see the King of Lions in a distinctly new and fascinating role. You see him once again amidst his primitive elements—coddling with apes, battling with lions, toying with wild elephants.

"THE RETURN OF TARZAN"

By virtue of its story vogue, remarkable production, selected cast, superb direction and notable photography is the greatest attraction in screen circles to-day.

"THE RETURN OF TARZAN"

A Cast of recognised players headed by Gene Pollar includes Walter Niler, Kerla Schramm, Armound Cortez, George Romain, Estelle Taylor, Donna, Ramiver, Peggy Hannon and many jungle actors
Tickets can be booked daily from 10 a. m. (S.T.) at the West-End Cinema.
Four Shows daily 5; 6-45; 8-30 and 10-30 p.m. (S. T.)

West-End Cinema

(New Churney Road).

MESSRS. K. D. & BROTHERS.
OFFER CORDIAL X'MAS GREETINGS TO THEIR PATRONS
and respectfully invite them to their sumptous feast of the senses. At the favourite WEST-END CINEMA.
X'MAS WEEK
DAILY CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
25th December—CLEOPATRA. (Million Dollar Fox Production). Novel by Rider Haggard, Featuring THEDA BARA.
26th December—LES MISERABLES. (Million Dollar Fox Production), Novel by Victor Hugo, Featuring WILLIAM FARNUM.
27th December—DAUGHTER OF GODS. (Million Dollar Fox Production). Featuring ANETTE KELLERMAN.
28th December—SALOME. (Million Dollar Fox Production). Featuring THEDA BARA.
29th December—WOMAN. (Maurice Tourneur Special Production). Featuring FLORENCE BILLINGS.
30th December—WOMAN THOU GAVEST ME. (Paramount Special Production), Novel by Sir Hall Caine. Featuring KATHERINE MACDONALD.
31st December—WOMAN GOD FORGOT. (Cecil B. Demelle's Production). Featuring GERALDINE FARRAR.

WANTED.

WANTED AGENTS throughout India to sell copies of "How to Become a Qualified Accountant." Indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India. Pages 208. Prices Rs. 1-14. Liberal Commission to Agents and Local sellers. Please apply to S. A. SHARANGDHAR, 53, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

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Received of Primus and Optens Stoves Dr. Mallick Patent Ic-Mic Cook, Kriteton and enamelled 1, 2, 3, 4 wick Stoves Electric Stoves and Irons.

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TO-NIGHT
Yet One More Priceless Gem. Another Universal Jewel Drama of Rare Quality. The

Cinema Precious

(Grant Road Tram Terminus)
Present this Week a brilliant society Photoplay of untold vigour and far-reaching appeal
"THE RESCUE"
(5 Reels-6,000 feet)
Starring the incomparable screen Empress
DOROTHY PHILLIPS
AND
WILLIAM STOWELL
in the leading roles.
It is a narrative of what very frequently happens in the domestic lives of young persons in this age of sham. The dangers of green-eyed Jealouy in married life are brought out with a master-hand in this splendid Drama; where a loving couple, through sheer misunderstanding on the part of the one, and through other rank jealousy on the part of the other, well-nigh split their happiness and their young lives.
A Comedy in the Programme.
Four Shows Daily 5-30; 7; 8-45; and 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Cinema Precious

(Grant Road Tram Terminus)
Commencing on 31st December
Our New Universal Serial
"THE VANISHING DAGGER"
Featuring
EDDIE POLO

Bombay's Popular picture rendezvous

CINEMA MAJESTIC

presents
TO-DAY and ALL WEEK
The final Instalment
of Brothers' detective Serial
THE INVISIBLE HAND
featuring
ANTONIO MORENO
See the end of the startling and mysterious story of secret service. A master mind against master crook.
Four shows daily; at 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10 30; p.m.
NEXT WEEK
A MAJESTIC Supreme production
FIVE NIGHT'S
adapted the Screen from
the Famous Novel by
VICTORIA CROSS

TO BECTERIOLOGISTS AND SURGEONS.

We have just received for sale, Microscopes with oil emersion, High pressure stirrelizer Incubators gas and electric, beakers; test tubes, Ampoules, and glass wares for laboratory fittings, Hydodermic syringes, all glass and Record available.
Please apply for further particulars.
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Telephone: No. 2411

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Preferance will be given to the one who buys the whole lot with NEGATIVES.

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LOST.

MISSED from my luggage, one double-barrel GunNo. 6764 in canvas case, name on box "Tickwell", on the 5th December, at Carnac Bunder. Finder kindly inform to Mr. A. M. D'SOUZA, Sylil Lodge, Kane Road, Bandra Hill, Bandra. 7170

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WANTED—A COMPOUNDER for the Bimsda State, Female Hospital Preference will be given to a person of advanced age. Apply with testimonials stating salary expected to Dr. V. B. MOHILE BIMSDA, Surat District. 7143

WANTED for the U. P. A competent MECHANIC to look after the printing machines of a large press. Must be thoroughly conversant with the work. Apply stating terms to Box No. 1560, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7159

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WANTED for the Office of the Guzrat Rashtrya Mahavidyalaya, Ahmedabad, an experienced CLERK with knowledge of Gujrati. A good Typist will be preferred. Apply, stating pecuniary needs, to the PRINCIPAL. 7153

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—The services of some youth's and young girls to attend the stalls in the Grand Xmas Fete near Charni Road Station opening on or about 24th December from 4 p.m., to 12 p.m.. (S. T.), Applicants should see the undersigned personally up to Thursday the 23rd instant between 10 a.m., to 7 p.m., B. D. MEHKAS Pandal Grand Xmas Fete, Queen's Road, Near Charni Road Station. 7182

WANTED.—Energetic young man with sureties for honesty, good handwriting, knowing English VII. Standard Gujrati and accounts as personal clerk to work full time and also in the mornings at Walkeshwar on agreement for permanent service and graduated pay. Apply stating minimum salary required to Box No. 1565, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7123

WANTED—2 STENO-TYPISTS:—(a) Salary upo Rs. 150 p.m. acording to qualifications, (b) Epeed required 150 word a minute. (c) Applicants will be guided in all respects by the Alwar Civil Service Rules. Apply before 5th December with copies testimonials and photograph which will not be returned to the PRIVATE SECRETARY to HIS HIGHNESS SRI SEWAI MAHARAJ DEV, of Alwar. 6444

WANTED—(From 1st January, 1921), Two PROFESSORS for the Tilak School of Politics, Lahore: (a) PROFESSOR OF HISTORY and POLITICS, (b) PROFESSOR OF ECONOMICS. Must be Indians of very high qualifications, graduates of European or American Universities preferred. Salaries according to qualifications. Apply with necessary papers and terms to LALA LAJPAT RAI, 12, Court Road, Lahore. 7156

WANTED.

WANTED.—New or secondhand in working order Platt's complete double cylinder Kuppas Opener, 50" wide. Apply stating price and particulars Box No. 1579, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7166

WANTED—A PARTNER with a capital of Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 10,000 for a newly started reliable firm. For further particulars apply to:—Messrs. C. N. RAO & Co., Welcome Hotel Buildings, Bombay. No. 4. 7131

WANTED—GODOWN between Fort and Two Tanks, 30 by 20 feet. Apply N. C. SHROFF & CO., Custom House Road, Bombay. 7117

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WANTED—CONSUMERS for Century I Class, Khadia good II Class, Bollampur I Class and Nanded I Class Steam. Limited quantities available. Limited quantities available. Offers w. rates invited. Despatches to begin in 1921. 'R' C/o. Oosman Jamall & Sons, Ltd., Post Box 2049, Calcutta. 6854

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A MOHAMEDAN is willing to serve as a Manager or Assistant Manager to a firm. Knows English, Gujrati, Arabic and Persian. Apply Box No. 1573, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7146

A TEXTILE GRADUATE having good experience of practical work in mills and well up in correspondence and accounts wishes to take to official work, in the capacity of an assistant to the SECRETARY, ACCOUNTANT or the like. Please write to Box No. 1575, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7153

FOR SALE.

PETROL at 2/12 from to-day regularly by coupons. CO-OPERATIVE MOTOR STORES, West End Cinema, corner. 7151

FOUR STEEL BICYLE WHEELED BOAT, shaped landau FOR SALE. Practically new. Price Rs. 1,500. Apply JULIUS GOVE, Bellasis Road, Byculla. Bombay. 7187

WE HAVE A CHOICE RANGE of Gold and Enamel Links, Fancy Waistcoat Buttons, Gold Safety Pins, and a host of other useful presents. ASQUITH AND LORD, LIMITED. Opposite Clock Tower, Bombay. 7164

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WE ARE SHOWING a choice selection of Fitted Dressing Cases, Fitted Attache Cases, Hand Bags in Silk or Leather, Leather Jewel Cases, Silver Mounted Umbrellas Fancy Silk Scarves Smart Styles, Leather Blouse Cases, Selected Perfumery. Suitable gifts for Ladies. ASQUITH AND LORD. LIMITED. Opposite Clock Tower, Bombay. 7165

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AN INDISPENSABLE AND AUTHORITATIVE GUIDE. Just published in Gujerati. "Social Diseases, Genito-Urinary and Venereal Diseases and Sexology." By Dr. Kaikhosru K. Dadachanji, Consulting Surgeon Specialist. The Genito-Urinary, Skin and Surgical Hospital, Corner Grant Road, Bombay. 450 pages, 34 illustrations. Price Rs. 4. Obtainable from (1) "KAISER-I-HIND" Paper Printing Works, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, whence V.-P.'s are despatche for Rs. 4-5 (2) S. GOVIND & CO., Sandhurst Road. 4209

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TO LET.—GODOWNS newly built. Apply L. K. JANI oppo. Bombay Cotton Mills, Kalachowki, Chinchpokli. 7121

TO LET—New GODOWNS at Sewree near Moon Mill. 5,000 bales cotton can be accommodated in each Insurance 1 per cent. Apply sharp:—ISMAIL HAJI CASSUM & SON, 141, Chackla Street, Phone No. 4515. 7066

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TO BE LET—TWO NORTH LIGHT SHEDS, very useful for Workshop, Garage, Godown, etc., situate on Lamington Road. All steel structure. I Shed, size 44ft. by 120ft., height 23ft., with a two-ton lifting crane covering the whole length of the Shed. This arrangement is very useful for lifting and removing packages and boxes of any dimensions up to 2 tons. The Shed has also an open space, 44ft. by 55ft. 1 Shed, 41ft. by 120ft., height 23ft. All steel structure with an open space, 41ft. by 55ft. Apply The INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD., 310, Lamington Road (off Jacob Circle), or 320, Mint Road, Fort. 7125

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

WE beg to announce that we have admitted Mr. F. G. TRAVERS as a Partner in our firm from November 1st. 1920.

GILL & CO.

7047

PUBLIC NOTICE.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY,

(Incorporated in England by Special Act of Parliament)

NOTICE.

THE public are advised that in view the possible shortage in coal it may be necessary with immediate effect to curtail the Passenger and Goods service on this Railway.

E. T. ROBINSON,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.

16th December, 1920. 7107

WANTED

WANTED—1st Asst. MASTER, 350—10—450. Must be well qualified man with experience. Asst. Master. 200—10—300. Asst Mistress. 125—5—150. Teaching Staff must be trained and certificated. Music Mistress 100. Staff House-keeper 100. Matron 100. (I trained nurse 120).

Government pensionable posts subject new leave rules and C. S. R. Free furnished quarters, firing, lights and medical attendance. Staff pay for their own board which varies from time to time. About Rs. 30 present. Must be Europeans. Also Munshi 50—5—75. Apply with copies of testimonials stating age, religion, etc., to THE PRINCIPAL. The Lawrence School. Punjab Government European High School. Ghora Gali. 7000

WANTED FOR MESOPOTAMIA.

TWO CHEMISTS for the Electrical and Mechanical Section.

Term of agreement is two years in the first instance.

Free passage from India to Mesopotamia and back.

Free rations, clothing and accommodation.

Indians of good education who have received training as Bacteriologists or Analytical Chemists at recognised educational institutions, preferably men who have had experience in Chemical Examination work with particular reference to water supplies and also intelligent students who have completed their courses and graduated would be eligible for consideration.

Pay Rs. 200 to Rs. 250 per mensem overseas according to qualifications.

Written applications with copies of certificates, etc., should be sent to the nearest TECHNICAL RECRUITING OFFICER as under:—

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TECHNICAL RECRUITING OFFICER, Defence Yard, Mazagon, Bombay.

TECHNICAL RECRUITING OFFICER 38, Cantonment Road, Lucknow.

TECHNICAL RECRUITING OFFICER Shalimar Road, Lahore.

7001

WANTED.

A. ELECTRICAL ENGINEER,

1. Pay up to Rs. 400.

2. Will be guided in all respects as regar leave, T. A., Security, etc., by Alwar regulations.

Apply before 15th January to Hom Minister in His Highness' Government Alwar, (Rajputana).

B. "SUPERINTENDENT WORKSHOPS.

1. Salary and conditions same as above. Apply to the

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NOTICE.

LINGOOBAI EDUCATION FUND.

POOR STUDENTS (Males as well Females of the Telagu Community, strictly residents of the Bombay Presidency, intending to take aid from the above Fund, shall so apply to the undersigned on a printed form before the 5th of January, 1920. The said forms can be had on application.

MANAJI RAJOOJI,
Managing Trustee.

Kamatipura 3rd Street, Bombay No. 8, 8th December, 1920. 7097

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ENHANCEMENT OF RATES FOR PUBLIC COAL, COKE AND PATENT FUEL

WITH effect from 1st April, 1921, Coal Coke and Patent fuel in full wagon loads, at owner's risk, loading and unloading being done by owners, booked on public account from any station to any station on the East Indian Railway and *via* will be charged at the following scale of rates, both in local and through booking:—

	Pies per md. per mile
For all distances up to 200 miles inclusive	0.15
Plus for any distance in excess of 200 miles and up to 300 miles inclusive	0 13
Plus for any distance in excess of 300 miles and up to 700 miles inclusive	0.07
Plus for any distance in excess of 700 miles	0.06

2. The above scale is exclusive of the East Indian Railway terminal charge of Re. 0-2-0 per ton, which will be levied in addition.

3. Public Coal, Coke and Patent fuel booked to stations on Foreign Railways, which have adopted the above scale, will be charged at this scale on the actual through distance from start to destination and all terminals, transhipment and other extra charges due, will be levied in addition. Public Coal, Coke and Patent fuel booked to stations on the Foreign Railways, which have not adopted the above scale, will be charged over the East Indian Railway at the above scale from the booking station up to the Junctions with such railways and the charges for the remaining distance will be levied as per the Tariffs of the Foreign Railways in force from time to time.

C. D. M. HINDLEY,
Agent.
E. I Ry.

Calcutta, 7th December, 1920. 6968

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PARTNERSHIP, lately subsisting between the undersigned and Mr. Rustomji Framji Cooper, carrying on business of Mill and Gin Stores Suppliers at No. 80, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, under the name of Messrs. F. P. Cooper and Co., has been DISSOLVED by mutual consent as from the 29th day of October, 1920, by the said Mr. Rustomji Framji Cooper, retiring from the said partnership.

All debts due to or owing by the said late firm, will be received and paid by the undersigned, who will continue the said business under the said name of F. P. Cooper and Co.

As witness our hands this 17th day of December, 1920.

DHUNJISHAW FRAMJI COOPER,
HORMUSJI F. COOPER,
PESTONJI FRAMJI COOPER.

7126

NOTICE.

BACK BAY RECLAMATION.

SEALED TENDERS for the construction of about 8,000 lineal feet of sea wall from Colaba Point Northwards will be received by the Director of Development, Bombay, at his office (behind the Old Custom House) up to noon on Monday the 31st January 1921.

Copies of the form of Tender, Specification and Contract Drawings may be obtained application from the Resident Engineer, Back Bay Reclamation at the Development Office on payment of the sum of Rs. 100.

Tenders should be enclosed in a sealed envelope marked "Back Bay Reclamation. Tender for Colaba Contract," and addressed the Director.

The Director of Development does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

LI. W. LEWIS,
Resident Engineer,
7075 Back Bay Reclamation Scheme.

SALE OF SURPLUS STOCK.

TINNED MILK.

1. Nine hundred and fifty (950) tons of tinned milk surplus to requirements are offered for sale to the highest bidder.
2. Tenders for the above should be submitted to the undermentioned Officer, from whom samples can be obtained:—
   The Asstt. Director of S. and T. (Embarkation), Bombay.
3. Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of 10 per cent. of the value of the quantity tendered for.
4. No tender offering less than 6 annas per lb., or for a smaller quantity than one ton, will be considered.
5. The right to declino any or all the tenders is reserved.

7089

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S JOINT SERVICE CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT

Steamer	Tons.	Sailing about.
Boyne	4,500	29th December, 1920.
Canadian Conqueror	5,500	6th February 1921
Trewyn	5,5,150	3rd March 1921.

For particulars of freight, etc., apply to Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO. Agents. 5350

WANTED.

PRINCIPAL for the Dyal Singh College, Lahore, on salary Rs. 500—30—800 per month with free quarters and benefit of Provident Fund. Will be required to act as the Senior Professor of English Teaching experience essential. Apply stating age etc., to:—

SUNDAR DAS SURI,
Honorary College Secretary,
Dyal Singh College Trust Society, Lahore. 6964

THE PIONEER RUBBER & INDUSTRIAL COMPANY, LTD,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, pursuant to Section 77 of the Indian Companies Act 1913, the Statutory Meeting of The Pioneer Rubber and Industrial Co., Ltd., will be held at the Company's Office, 19, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 20th day of December 1920, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) to transact the following business:—

To receive and adopt the Statutory Report and Audited Statement of Capital Account as at 30th November 1920.

Dated this 1st day of December, 1920.

(By Order of the Board),
T. K. SANGHANI,
Secretary.

6888

NOTICE.

INDIA TIMBER, MINES AND PRODUCTS, LTD.,

55-58, EZRA STREET,

AS the Share Scrips have long been ready for delivery, Shareholders are reminded to send us the application and allotment receipts standing in their names by return of post to be exchanged for the Share Certificates.

KELVIN & CO.,
Managing Agents.

Calcutta, 13th December, 1920. 7087

CANADA TO INDIA AND JAVA PORTS

A DIRECT MONTHLY SERVICE from Canada to India and Java has been inaugurated by Messrs. Ellerman and Bucknall Steamship Co., Ltd. Steamers will sail from Montreal to Port Said, Port Sudan, Aden, Bombay, Colombo Singapore Batavia and other Java ports, as inducement offers.

Cargo will also be taken by transhipment for Karachi, Madras and Calcutta.

Rate of freight will be about the same as is charged from New York.

The following steamers will be loading at Montreal for India and the Far East.

S. S. "City of Agra," September
S. S. "City of Melbourne," October.

For further particulars apply to the under signed.

Messrs. W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Parsi Bazar Street, Bombay.

1068

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The Motoring Public.

MESSRS. ACME MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.,

LAMINGTON ROAD,

Automobile Engineer

AND

Auto-Accessory Manufacturers

Beg to announce their removal to their newt spacious premises in SLEATER ROAD, GRANT ROAD, where they shall have at their disposal most up-to-date machinery and skilled labour to handle every description of Motor repair work."

THE BOMBAY INDUSTRIAL MILLS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to Article 72 of the Company THE FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the registered Office of the Company No. 72, Apollo Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 20th day of December, 1920, at 4-30 p.m. for the following purposes:—

1. To confirm the election of Messrs. Manekal Ujamshi and Anopchand Jagjiwan Mody as Directors made by the Board.
2. To elect Directors in place of Messrs. Devidas Jekisondas Desai and Mavji Govindji Sheth who retire by rotation but who are elegible and who offer themselves for re-election.
3. To confirm the appointment of Messrs. C. H. Sopariwalla and Co. made by the Board as Auditors of the Company.

By Order of the Board.
C. H. JAGJIWAN & Co.,
Agents

72, Apollo Street, Fort.
Bombay, 9th, December, 1920. 6915

WANTED.

HEAD DRAUGHTSMAN required for a large Government Office in Poona Must be fully capable of taking charge of a Drawing Office and Staff, thoroughly conversant with all branches of a draughtsman's work including plotting, enlarging and reducing of plans and sections and taking out areas. Knowledge of Photography and developing will be a recommendation.

Permanent position. Pay Rs. 150 rising to 250. Applications, which must state age and contain full details of professional experience, should be in own handwriting; envelope marked "Draughtsman" and addressed to:—

THE CONSULTING SURVEYOR
to the Government of Bombay, Poona.
15th December 1920.

HOUSE VALUATIONS FOR 1921-1922.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, as required by Section 160 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act. 1888, that the entries as required by clauses (a), (b), (c) and (d) of Section 156 of the aforesaid Act have been completed, as far as practicable, in the Ward Assessment Books for the several wards of the City for the year 1921-1922, and that the said Ward Assessment Books may be inspected at the Office of the Municipal Assessor and Collector between the 20th instant and 14th proximo.

I also give notice under Section 162 (1) of the aforesaid Act that all complaints against the amount of any rateable value entered in the said Ward Assessment Books will be received in my Office on or before the 14th January 1921.

Complaints must be made by the property owners themselves or by persons duly authorised to act for them in the matter under stamped Power of Attorney.

H. B. CLAYTON,
Municipal Commissioner,
For the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 20th December, 1920.

FOR SALE.

BUILDING STONES such as Copry, Khanki Rubble, Corner stones, Metal, Header, etc.

Also machine extracted "Sisal Hemp or Agave Fibre". For samples and rates apply to the AGENT the Powai Estate, 50, Medows Street, Fort. 7149

NOTICE.

INDIA TIMBER, MINES AND PRODUCTS, LTD.

SHAREHOLDERS are reminded to remit to us at once by return of post the allotment money due for shares standing in their names in order to avoid forfeiture of the application money already paid.

KELVIN & CO.,
Managing Agents,
55-58, Ezra Street.

Calcutta, 13th December, 1920. 7088

NOTICE.

CALCUTTA METAL WORKS, LTD.

CALL OF RS. 3 PER SHARE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above call has been made by resolution of the Board of Directors at the meeting held on TUESDAY, the 14th December, 1920, and is payable on or before the 15th January, 1921, and the holders of the shares are required within due date to forward remittance to the Office of the Company at No. 5, Mission Row, Calcutta along with the scrip for endorsement.

By order of the Board.
CHARI & CO., LD.,
Managing Agents.

Calcutta, 14th December, 1920. 7175

NOTICE.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all communications hitherto addressed to the TRAFFIC MANAGER, Bombay Port Trust, should as from January 1st, 1921, be addressed to the MANAGER, LAND and BUNDERS, Bombay Port Trust, Princes and Victoria Docks.

F. H. TAYLOR, P.A.S.I., M.R.S.I
Manager, Land and Bunders,
Bombay Port Trust
Princes and Victoria Docks, Bombay.
7178

THE INDIAN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY, LIMITED.

SECOND CALL OF RS. 25 PER SHARE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Shareholders of the above Company that a Call of Rs. 25 per share was made by the Board of Directors of the Company at a Meeting held on the 27th November, 1920, and it was determined that such a Call should be paid to us on or before WEDNESDAY, the 5th JANUARY, 1921 at the Registered Office of the Company.

The Shareholders are therefore requested to pay this amount to us at the Registered Office of the Company on or before WEDNESDAY the 5th January, 1921, failing which interest will be charged at 9 per cent. per annum till payment.

By Order of the Board,
LAXMIDAS HARIDAS & Co.,
Agents.

320, Mint Road, Fort.
Bombay, 15th December, 1921. 7106

NOTICE.

THE WADIA WOOLLEN MILLS, LIMITED.
FOR SALE: EMPTY PACKING CASES OF LOOMS, BUTTERWORTH AND DICKINSON MAKE.

TENDERS are invited for sale of empty packing cases of Looms, Butterworth and Dickinson Make, lying at the Company's Hong Kong Mills and will be receivable at the Registered Office of the Company, Canada Building, Fort, Bombay uptil 5 p.m. (S. T.), of MONDAY, the 3rd January, 1921. For particulars apply to the Manager, Hong Kong Mills, Chinchpokly Cross Lane, Bombay.

(Sd.) HUSSEINBHOY PILANI
WADIA & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 18th December, 1920. 7160

ARMS ACT.

POSSESSION LICENSES.

PERSONS, who have been granted licenses under the Arms Act since the 1st January, 1920, who have not yet received them, are requested to send for them to the Arms Department of this Office. The requisite fees in impressed stamp papers for renewal for the year 1921 should also be sent.

2. Possession licenses should be sent for renewal on or before the 31st December with the necessary fees.

COMMISSIONER OF POLICE.
Head Police Office, Bombay.
14th December, 1920. 7161

TO ARTISTS.

GRAND OPPORTUNITY TO EARN MONEY DURING CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

FIVE PRIZES of rupees fifty each will be awarded for the best set of 12 approved original Indian drawings or photographs illustrating stories on Cholera, Plague, Small-pox, Malaria and Tuberculosis. For full particulars please write to W. H. WISER, Esq., Eversleigh, Cawnpore, or to the HEAD ASSISTANT, Sanitary Commissioner's Office, Lucknow.

The contest will close on 20th January, 1921.

A. SOUSA, F.R.S.C., D.P.H.,
for Sanitary Commissioner, U. P.
7176

SALE OF ROSHA OIL.

UNDERSIGNED will receive offers by tender per registered post up to 27th December, 1920, for purchase of 16 maunds (a maund equal to 40 lbs.) of rosha grass oil lying at Fort-Songhad.

For further particulars apply to

R. H. MADAN,
Conservator of Forests,
Baroda State, Baroda.

15th December, 1920. 7174

NOTICE.

THE right of temporary occupation for 18 months certain of the valuable piece of land, under Plot No. 9, Princess Street (East of Chandanwady Lane, near Mogul burial ground, Marine Lines Station) for putting up ground floor shed to be used as godown or motor garage, will be sold by Public Auction on spot on THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, at 4-30 p.m. Standard Time.

For particulars apply to the Land Manager, Bombay Improvement Trust.

(Sd.) M. S. BHARUCHA, L.C.E.,
Land Manager

7186

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai HAVABAI, wife of Khamisa Haji Jan Mahomed has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client, any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 109, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of Government Tocca land situate at Matunga in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement One Thusand six hundred and ninety-three square yards be the same more or less registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 150-151-95 and Collector's New Nos. 15357-15361-15292 and 14728, New Survey No. 3 and 4/1041.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Government Tocco Land situate at Matunga in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one thousand two hundred and nine square yards be the same more or less registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old Nos. 42-95-130-150-87-133-136-149-151-218 and Collector's New Nos. A/15216, 15292, 15329, 15357, A/15284, 15338, 15340, 15356, 15359-15730 15754, Old Survey No. Nil and New Survey Nos. 1 and 11 10411 and 2/1041 and

THIRDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Government Tocca Land situate at Matunga in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement Four Hundred and seventy-seven square yards be the same more or less and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old Nos. 121, 139, 31 Collector's New Nos. C/15319, 15343, 14765 Old Survey Nos. Nil and New Survey Nos. 5 and 6/1041 all which three pieces or parcels of land have been consolidated into one large plot, situate at Matunga near Shaikh Mistry Dargah at the foot of Antope Hill in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by actual admeasurement Three thousand two hundred and seven square yards only or thereabouts be the same little more or less and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by a public passage, on or towards the South by Government land, on or towards the West partly by the property belonging to the Shaikh Mistry Durgah and partly by the property belonging to Mahomed Syea Gorapter and on or towards the North by the property belonging to the said Mahomed Syea Gorapter and on the said consolidated piece of land at present stand three chawls (two of which are in an incomplete state) one complete bungalow and another building finished up to the plinth level only and those are two walls on the said land and the said piece or parcel of land is assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under F. Ward Nos. 3977, 3977 (2) 3877 (3), 3977 (4) and Street Nos. 12 1218 (a), 1218 (b) and 1218 (c)

Dated this 18th day of December, 1920.

DAPHTARY FERREIRA & DIVAN.
Purchaser's Attorneys.

7177

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of MAHADEO DALAYA, of Bombay, Ahir Gowli Hindu Inhabitant, a landed Proprietor, residing at Dhobi Talao, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased.

SUKHLAL MAHADEO also of Bombay Ahir Gowli Hindu Inhabitant, a Share Broker, residing at Dhobi Talao, without the Fort of Bombay, the son of the abovenamed deceased. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Letters of Adfinistration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this eighth day of December in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty, and in the Eleventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Acting Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,

The 8th day of December, 1920.
Messrs. SABNIS AND GOREGAOKER,
Petitioners' Attorneys:

7184

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay).

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT KAMATIPURA 13TH STREET.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Aucioneers, will under instructions from and by order of Mr. Tyeballi Kamroodin Jariwalla and on account and at the risk of the Defaulting Purchaser Dawoodbhai Moosa Khanjee sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, 21st December, 1920, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the undermentioned property.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government leasehold land or ground, containing by admeasurement 391 Square Yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Kamatipura 13th Street outside the Fort of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 95 and New No. A/16699 Old Survey No. 4686 and New Survey No. 2A/6560 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 2092 and Street No. 162/108 and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Abdul Karim on or towards the West by Kamatipura Road on or towards the North by Kamatipura 13th Lane, and on or towards the South by Kamatipura 12th Lane

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Chitnis Motilal and Kanga, Attorneys for the Vendor at their office 40, Medows Street, Fort Bombay or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 20th December, 1920.

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

IN reference to the Notice appearing above our names, dated the 3rd December, 1920, in reference to 50, Kamarhatty Jute Co.'s Shares:—

25 Ordinary Shares Nos. 7451/7475 standing in the name of Sir Sarupchand Hukumchand, Kt.
25 Ordinary Shares Nos. 9831/9855 standing in the name of Sir Percy Newson, Kt.

which had at that time been lost or stolen. The public are hereby informed that the said Shares have now been FOUND and that dealings in such Shares will now be in order.

MORGAN & CO.,
Solicitors,
1, Hastings Street.

Dated Calcutta, the 16th December, 1920.

7185

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from Captain G. W. Betterice Commandant Combined Labour Depot Dadar Messrs BENNETT & Co., will THIS DAY MONDAY, the 20th Dec. 1920 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction all the furniture such as arm and without arm chairs, dining tables writing tables, cupboards, book stands, wooden shelves and 5 large and small iron safes by Godrej, one lot sundry articles, etc., etc. The above is now on view.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF DIAMONDS AND DIAMOND AND EMERALD MARQUIS RING.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 20th inst. at p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. Manockchand Panachand and Co. and on account and risk of Thaker Gordhandas Bhanji.

About 12 carats diamond stars.

1 Marquis ring set with 14 big diamonds and 2 small diamonds and one emerald.

The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES, at Ally Mahomed Khan Street and Nagpada.

Suit No. 2498 of 1920.

Syed Mahomed Hoosein Kazrani.
vs.
Haji Mahomed Fatma and others.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed herein, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, the following properties, on their respective premises on the following days and time:—

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 20th Dec., 1920, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate lying and being on the West side of Ally Mahomed Khan Street, and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by actual admeasurement 1,464 square yards out stated in the title deeds to contain 1,348 5-9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 728 and New No. 3335, Old Survey No. 2497, and New Survey No. 3649, and in the book of the Collector of the Municipal Assessment under B Ward No. 3449 and Street No. 5 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the West by Babula Tank, on or towards the North by the property formerly belonging to Mirza Alli Mahomed Khan and now belonging to Sultan Nawaz Jung of Hyderabad, on or towards the South by the property formerly belonging to Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan and now belonging to Aga Sayed Mahomed Kazrani.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the stable standing thereon, situate, lying and being in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, fronting on the East side of Ally Mahomed Khan Street, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 728, New No. 3335, Old Survey No. 2497 and New Survey No. 3647, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under B. Ward No. 3446 and Street No. 1-2 5, containing by actual admeasurement 277 square yards but stated in the title deeds to contain 256 2-9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the Burial ground on or towards the West by the said Ally Mahomed Khan Street, on or towards the North by the said Ally Mahomed Khan Street, and on or towards the South by a quarry and the burial ground.

THIRDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage or tenement and other buildings standing thereon situate at Alli Mahomed Khan Lane near the Jail Road without the Fort, in the City of Bombay, fronting the said Ali Mahomed Lane of the West side thereof, containing by admeasurement 949 square yards or thereabouts be the same more or less registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax No. 730, New Survey No. , and assessed in the books of the Assessor of Bombay, Municipal Taxes under Ward B No. 3450, Street No. 6 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Nazroodin Tayabjee on or towards the South by the property of Jamadar Edeason Bin Abdoolia, on or towards the East by the said Ali Mahomed Khan Lane and on or towards the West by the Babula Tank.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Little and Co., Attorneys for the Receiver or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 2,000 BALES STAPLED COTTON SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER.

On WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Arthur Bunder, behind Fort Press, Colaba, on account of the Insurance Offices concerned:—

About 2,000 Full pressed Bales Amraoti, Khangani, Shegaum, Karanza and Murtizapur Cotton slightly damaged by Fire and Water, belonging to The New Mofusil Co., Ltd.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of Sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On Monday, the 27th December 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Connaught House behind the Church Gate Station, very valuable and handsome household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, dining table arm and without arm chairs, sideboards and dumbbwaiters, teapoys and carpets, door curtains, single and double bedsteads, blackwood chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, single and double almyrahs, hat and umbrella stands, single and double meatsafes, copper and aluminium utensil etc., etc.

The property of Major-General W. B. James, C.B., C.I.E., M.V.O., Commanding Bombay Brigade.

Catalogues will be published and property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 20th December, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
No. 48, MOMBAM STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 4089.

AUCTION SALE of Large Quantity of New and Old Russian Cloth and Ginning Bags.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 20th inst. at 11 o'clock (S.T.) in the morning at Manji Kotiwada, Essaji Street in the godown of Messrs. Jadavji Jairam Purshotam Visram and Purshotam Jamnadas, by order of the Insurance Office, concerned the following goods, salved from the late fire that occurred there:—

A large quantity of new and old Husian Cloth, and Gunny Bags.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE QUANTITY OF PAPERS.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 20th December 1920 at 3 p.m. ((S.T.) near Princess Dock Clock Tower, in Kalyan Street, in the shop of Toolsidas Khimji by order the Insurance Office concerned the following goods salved from the late fire that occurred there

A large quantity of Old Newspapers and Writing and Printing papers.

AUCTION SALE of 10 Bales Japanese Grey Cotton Plain T. Cloth.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY the 20th December, 1920, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Hummum Street, Fort, by order of the Office concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers, Messrs Premchand Tribhuvan and Co., of Chippi Chawl, Bombay, the following goods:—

10 bales (out of 40 bales) Japanese Grey Cotton Plain T. Cloth 2 Cocks Brand, 30 by 24 yds. each bale contg. 40 pieces.

The above goods are lying in the Wares Bunder Bonded Warehouse.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Cargoes of the Bombay Port Trust Docks.

In accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, of 1879, and as from time to time amended and under instructions from the Bombay Port Trust, Docks, Manager, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 21st December, 1920, at 2 p.m. at the Sale Warehouse, Alexandra Dock, opposite No. 2 Shed, the following goods:—

Tiles, Perfumed Spirit, Toilet Soap, Advg. Matter, C. P. Goods, Bedding, Skins, Coir Yarn, Coppra, Cotton, Hardware, Tea, Machinery, Tin Plates, Cast Iron, Asbestos, Flat Bars, Iron Pieces, Sugar Samples, Matches, Wine, Lampware, Dry Colour, Shirts, Sticks, Fire Extinguisher, Gilt Silver Brass, Iron Frames, Paint, Empty Bottles, Jam, Sugar, Reeds, Medicine, Paper, Jhina, Perfumery, Rivets, Angles, Cotton Twist, Provision, Borax Powder, Hosiery, Shovels, Sauce, Optical Goods, Saffron, Silk Velvets, Brandy, Allum, Clocks.

AUCTION SALE of a large quantity of Medicine, Soap, Cologne Water Slait Pen, Earthenware, Stationery Electric and Brass Wire, Empty bottles Window Glasses, Chocolate, Provisions Haid Oil, Green Tea, Pedlocks, Scissors and Sundry other goods.

MENESSE & Co., will sell by public auction on TUESDAY the 21st December 1920, at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.), near Princess Dock, Clock Tower, Kalyan Street, in the godown of Toolsidas Khimji by order of the Insurance office concerned the above mentioned goods that was solved from the late fire that occurred there.

AUCTION SALE of Old Iron; Empty Paint and Oil Casks, packing cases, Manilla rope, Chain, Carpets, Old Matting, 15 casks Oil Sweeping, 5 Motor Boats, Motor Car Parts, 2 Launches Engines, etc., etc.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd December 1920, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the B. I. Dockyard, Mazagaon, the following goods:—

Empty paint and soda, casks, scrap iron, empty ghee and coffee tins, old Manilla rope, Gunny bags; old life jackets; wire rope, iron chain, carpets, linen coir matting, old lead and rubber, empty acid jars, Motor tyres, tubes, parts, horns etc.

15 casks oil sweeping.
5 Motor Boats.
2 Launches Engines.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 20th December, 1920.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway List.

NOTICE.

The Auction sale of Jewellery, which was Advertised to be held on Monday the 20th day of December 1920, and succeeding days at the Redhi of Rai Bahadur Sir Hushanchand Sarupchand, will be now held on MONDAY the 27th day of December 1920 and succeeding days.

TO RAJAHS, MAHARAJAS AND JEWELLERS.

A splendid opportunity to purchase really valuable and rare collection of jewellery belonging to the leading firm of Madras jewellers.

On MONDAY, the 27th day of December, 1920, and succeeding days at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) sharp daily, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of Rai Bahadur Sir Hukamchand Sarupchand at his Pedhi at the Kalbadevi Road and on account and at the risk of Messrs. T. R Tawker and Sons, the well-known firm of leading jewellers of Madras.

A very valuable and rare collections of large diamonds, emeralds, rubies and pearl jewellery worth several lakhs.

Detailed list can be had on application to Messrs. Malvi Mody Ranchordas and Co., Attorneys for Rai Bahadur Sir Hukamchand Sarupchand at their office at 79, Medows Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned and inspection of the said jewellery can be had on application to the said Rai Bahadur Sir Hukamchand Sarupchand at his Pedhi at Kalbadevi Road.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE AND PARCELS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Co., and in accordance with sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act No. IX of 1890 Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY MONDAY, the 20th, TUESDAY, the 21st, and WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) daily, at the above address the following unclaimed Luggage and Parcels consisting of bales of C.P. goods motor tyres, bales of canvas, one large green canvas sheet, 6 cases boots and shoes, tomb stones, leather, books, bangles, cylinder, Moradabad brassware, scented oils, one typewriter, empty drums, English and Indian medicines, assafoetida, polo sticks, twist, copper ware, trunks and boxes, colour tins of ghee hosiery haberdashary, 50 empty petrol tins, grain, old clothing and various other articles.

Cash will be required at the time of sale and the goods to be removed at the same time.

AUCTION SALE OF 7 "DAIMLER" LORRIES (3 TONS CAPACITY).

On WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the China Bagh Girgaum Back Road.

7 "Daimler" Lorries (3 tons capacity), 4 cylinder with brand new Dexie magneto, new Zenith carburetors.

The above Lorries are on view at the place of Auction.

MEHTA, & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 20th December, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS BOMBAY.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO MILL OWNERS AND SOAP MANUFACTURERS.

SALE TO-DAY.

AUCTION SALE OF 60 CASKS AUSTRALIAN TALLOW ARRIVED PER S. S. "HYMETTUS."

Under instructions from Messrs. M. H. Sanjana & Co., Ltd., and on account and risk of Messrs. Robinson Hammond & Co., Bombay, Messrs CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 20th December, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at their auction rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort.

60 casks Australian Tallow arrived per s.s. "Hymettus."

A deposit of 25 per cent. required at the time of Sale.

SALE TO-DAY AT 4 AND 5 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE of the Insolvents Right, Title and Interest in the Valuable Godowns at the Nawroji Hill Estate of the City Trust and the Elphinstone Estate of the Port Trust at Poona and Kalyan Streets.

Under instructions from Kenneth McI. Kemp, Esq., the Acting Official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the estates and effects of Doongersey Khimji and Juckshi Khimji traded as Juckshi Khimji and with the consent of the equitable mortgagee, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on the 20th day of December, 1920, at the times hereundermentioned the following properties:—

LOT NO. I SALE AT 4 P.M. (S.T.).

Lot No. I.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate on the Nowroji Hill Estate of the City Improvement Trust on the North Side of Sandhurst Road in the Town and Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay admeasuring Ten Kathis and Two hundred and twenty square yards or thereabouts comprised in a Lease dated 31st March 1914 made between the Trustees of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust of the one part and Shivji Bhara of the other part and known as plot B I. of the said estate registered by the Collector Bombay under New Survey No. 3184 together with the shed or godown erected and standing thereon assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B. Ward Nos. 4126-4127, Street Nos. 19 and 20 Nowroji Hill Reclamation compound and bounded on the North by other land of the Improvement Trust known as Plot B. of the said estate, on the South by the Sandhurst Road, on the East by the other land of the Improvement Trust laid out as a Street.

SALE AT 5 P.M. (S.T.).

LOT NO. II.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground being portion of the Elphinstone Estate of the Bombay Port Trust held on a monthly tenancy situate lying and being at Kalyan Street and Poona Street in the Town and Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay admeasuring Ten Kathis and 370 square feet or thereabout registered by the Collector of Bombay under New Survey No. 3186 together with the shed or godown standing thereon bearing Port Trust No. 6 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B. Ward No. 5172 Street No. 62 Poona Street and bounded on the East by the Port Trust Godown in the occupation of Tilakchand Maneraj, on the West by a Port Trust Godown in the occupation of Sarupchand Hakimchand, on the North by the Poona Street and on the South by the Port Trust Godown in the occupation of Khishavji Damji.

For further particulars and printed copies of conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Jamsedji Rustomji and Devidas, Solicitors at their office at 5, Bell Lane within the Fort, or to the undersigned.

THE AUCTION SALE OF 20 CASES OF HORSE NAILS NOS. 4, 5 AND 6 OF "LION" BRAND.

H. C. Suit No. 1891 of 1920.

Abdul Husein Jiwaji vs. Dayashanker Laxminarayan.

Under instructions from Messrs. Tyebji Dayabhoy and Co., Solicitors for Messrs. Abdul Husein Jiwaji, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 27th December, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their Auction Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

90 cases each of 10 packets of Horse Nails Nos. 4, 5 and 6 of "Lion" Brand, will be sold by Public Auction in pursuance of the directions contained in the Consent Decree dated 14th September, 1920.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S OFFICE FURNITURE, 10 CASES GHEE AND 2 CASES LONG MILITARY BOOTS, ETC.

Under instructions from Kenneth McI. Kemp, Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Gullamalli Mohmedbux Mian, an Insolvent traded as the Bombay Punjab Trading Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 29th December, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Frere Road, opposite the General Post Office, Fort, the following:—

Writing tables, chairs, benches, stools, bookstands, clock, typewriters, counter-table, electric fan, wooden and glass office partitions, electric lights, etc.

10 cases Ghee and 2 cases Long Military Boots, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 20th December, 1920.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
20, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 3409.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 20th day of December, and the following days at 2-30 p.m., at the English Trading Co.'s shop on Hornby Road, Fort, opposit Messrs. Phillips and Co., by order of the Owner closing business, the stock-in-trade, consisting of jewellery, silver and platedware, cutlery, leather goods, steel trunks, tops, perambulators, glass show cases, oupboards, electric fans, etc., etc. by J. C. MODY and Co.

AUCTION SALE OF 225 BALES DABHOI COTTON.

On TUESDAY, the 21st day of December, at 4-30 p.m. Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will sell by Public Auction by order of Premsukhdas Morlidhar Esq., at his Booghi at Cotton Market Colaba and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties:—

On account and at the risk of Mohanlal Jagjiwan Vaghodiawalla.

98 Bales Dabhoi Cotton.

On account and at the risk of Lalcobhai Naron Thoowaviwalla.

127 Bales Dabhoi Cotton.

Deposit 25 per cent and delivery within 6 days.

The above bales are open for inspection at Messrs. Ooderam Premankhdas' Godown No. 1 at Victoria Bunder, Colaba.

AUTION SALE OF ABOUT 13 CWTS OX CHROME PLAIN PICKING BANDS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of December at 3-30 p.m. Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms next to the Apollo Street Post Office, Fort, by order of Messrs. Vakil Parelwala and Co., Ltd., and on account and at the risk of the party concerned.

About 13 cwts Ox Chrome Plain Picking Bands.

Deposit 25 per cent. and delivery within 3 days.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 20th December, 1920.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Dec. 15th.

		Bales.
Total Days Sales at Liverpool		4,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		—
" " Sales of East Indians		Nil
" " Imports		—
Mid. American Spot		11.91
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakels		26.00
New York 11 a.m. (As known is in Liverpool at closing time)	Mar.	15.50
	May	15.62
	July	15.67
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Jan.	14.67
	Mar.	14.56

OPENING TONE AND PRICES,

Liverpool, Dec. 15th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's price.
Dec.	—
Jan.	10.74
Feb.	—
Mar.	10.75
April	—
May	10.87
June	—
July	10.89
Aug.	—
Sep.	—
Oct.	—
Nov.	—

Prices taken at 10-10 a. m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 15th.

Months.	To-day's prices.
Dec.	10.83
Jan.	10.90
Feb.	10.95
Mar.	11.02
April	11.10
May	11.10
June	11.11
July	11.04
Aug.	10 98
Sep.	10.93
Oct.	10.90
Nov.	

Tone:—Steady.

Liverp

Months.	To-day
Jan.	10.96
Mar.	11.10
May	11.17
July	11.20

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool. Dec. 15th.

M.G. Bengal Good		6.75
" " Fully Good		7.25
" " Fully		7.75
" No. 1 Comera Good		8.00
" " " Fully Good		8.75
" " " Fine		9.25
" Broach Good M.G.		9.40
" " Fully Good		9.90
" " " Fine		10.40
" Broach Good		6.57
" " Fully Good		7.07
" " Fine		7.47

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Dec. 17th.

Futures at New York Mar.		15.37
Futures at New York May		15.40
" " July		15.45

MONEY MARKETS.

London, Dec. 15th

Rentes 3%	57 1/2
Bar Silver Spot	42 5/8
" 2 months hence	42 3/4
Closing Tone of Silver:—	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 7% since 15th April 1920.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	6 3/4
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	6 3/4
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	7 1/8
" " " 6 "	7 1/2
Bar Gold (per oz.)	117/10
Tone of Gold:—Amerios took the offerings.	
Interest day to day loans	4 3/4
" 7 day market loans	5 1/2
Telegraphic Transfers	—
Consols 2½%	44 1/8
Rupee Paper 3½%	34
Indian Stock—3½% Sterling Loans	53½
Government Securities 3%	46 1/2
On London at Paris —Francs	59.24

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£13 1/2
Hong Kong Bank	£105
National Bank	£39

WAR LOANS.

London, Dec. 15th

Funding Loan 4% 1960/90	£65 7/8
Victory Boards 4%	£72 3/4
War Loan 5% 1920/47	£82 3/4

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Dec. 15th.

WHEAT.

Australian Afloat Paid Sellers	£108
Argentine Quoted	99

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore Real Bold Dec.-Jan. Sellers	£23
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Dec.-Jan. Nominal	£20 1/2
Tone of Rapeseed:—Flat lower to sell.	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Dec.-Jan. Easy	£26
Tone of Linseed:—	
Linseed, Argentine (La Plata) Dec.-Jan. Nominal	£21
Linseed, Argentine (La Plata) Jan.-Feb. Paid Easy	£21 1/4
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Dec.-Jan. Quoted	£9 1/2
Toria Rapeseed:—Dec.-Jan. Sellers	£24

METALS.

English best Selected Cooper	£85
Standard Cooper G. M. B	£75 1/2
Cooper Braziers	£137
Yellow	13 1/2
Hard Spelter	—
Corrugated Sheets	£33

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta Dec.-Jan. Sellers	35
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Dec.-Jan. Sellers	36/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Karachi Dec.-Jan. Sellers	36/6
Tone:—	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Jan.-Feb	1/1 1/2
Plantation First Latex Crepe Dec. Paid	
Buyers	1
Tone:—	

BEEF & MUTTON TALLOW.

London, Dec. 15th.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow	75
" " Mutton	59
General Tone of Tallow Auctions	Quiet.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

From Our Correspondent.

BOMBAY, Dec. 18.

The Marwari Bazar opened this morning for Fully Good M. G. Broach at Rs. 333 and advanced to Rs. 334 and again declined to Rs. 331 which was the rate at 3 p.m. It finally closed at Rs. 331. At Colaba the Bazar opened at Rs. 332½ went up to Rs. 333 and closed at Rs. 332½.

Our market for ready cotton continues to be quiet, and Exporters are not buying any cotton. About Rs. 1000 are reported to have changed hands yesterday.

Estimate crop of raw cotton in Bombay as per Cotton Contract Board's weekly report dated 17-12-20 is Rs. 11,48,930.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 5-30 P.M.

Bombay, Dec. 18th.

	Rs
Fully Good Broach	April-May 332 1/2
Fully Good Bengal	March 313/13 1/2
Fine Oomras	March 296/66 1/2

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m., on 17th Dec. 1920.

Cotton	123,90 Bales
Wheat	3,018 Qrts.
Linseed	247 "
Rape, etc.	62 "
Gingellyseed	1,790 "
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	572 "
Castorseed	Nil
Rice	54,027 "
Myrabollams	236 "
Cottonseed	16,530 "
Mowraseed	1,632 "
Gram	540 "
Jowar	2493 "
Masur	276 "
Barley	27 "
Bajree	3,344 "
Coal	2,085 Tons.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay Wheat and Seeds daily Quotations Bazar rates.

Bombay, Dec 18th 1920. 6-30 p.m.

Ready.	Bazar Terms.	Rail. Delivery.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Whose White, Delhi 70-30	82 0 0	9 6 0
" " Cawnpore 70-30	59 0 0	8 15 0
" " Karachi Bengia	62 0 0	9 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	12 8 0	13 4 0
" " Cawnpore	12 8 0	13 4 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	13 8 0	14 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	14 12 0	15 4 0
" Thin	14 0 0	14 8 0
Teaseed, White 83-15	90 0 0	17 4 0
" Gajar 75-25	85 0 0	—
" Gajar 50-50	80 0 0	—
" Black	70 0 0	—
Poppyseed, White	15 8 0	16 4 0
Groundnuts	70 0 0	—
Mowraseed	8 8 0	9 0 0
Barley	48 0 0	—
Castorseed	80 0 0	10 8 0
Cottonseeds	38 0 0	5 10 0

Forward	Rs. a. p.
Wheat May	9 5 0
Linseed May	15-15-3

DAILY COTTON REPORT.

Bombay's—Dec. 18th 1920.

American Rates Ruling Liverpool.

Jan.—Feb.	Mar.—April.
11.08 —18	11.21 —49

May—June	July—August
11.27 —17	11.29 —18

New York—New Orleans.

May 15.60—9
July 15.64—6
Jan. 15.72—35
Mar. 15.81—21

Weiden in Marwadi-Bazar growth—May—38 July.

Broach open F.G.M.G.—close. 333.

Bengal Open	214
Bengal Close	214
Oomra Open	262
Oomra Close	264

Our opinion. The ready market is steady with a very slight demand. Forward rules a slight downward on rumour of yesterday's futures being less.

METAL.

Issued rates for Brass and Copper Daily Quotation

Dec. 18th 1920.

	per mod.	Rs. a. p.
Brass	3/4	83 8 0
Do.	1	83 8 0
Do.	1½	83 8 0
Do.	1 1/2	83 8 0
Do.	1½	83 8 0
Do.	2	83 8 0

COPPER RATE

Dec. 18th 1920.

	per mod.	Rs. a. p.
Copper	3/4	76 8 0
Do.	1	80 0 0
Do.	1½	80 0 0
Do.	1 1/2	83 8 0
Do.	1½	83 8 0
Do.	2	83 8 0
Japanese Copper Bars		84 0 0
Panch teka joint		84 8 0
Copper English-Bars		81 0 0
Brass-Bars		83 8 0

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 18th 1920.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	15-0
Bank Demand	1-5 1/16
Dem. Acceptance Jan/s	1-5 7/8
Fcn. Demand	401
American Dollars	411
Hongkong	220 1/2
Shanghai

BOMBAY RACING SEASON.

SECOND EXTRA MEETING

VIOLA WINS THE DECEMBER PLATE

(By our Racing Correspondent.)

There was a much larger attendance than on the 11th instant to witness the races at Mahaluxmi on Saturday. The weather was again uncomfortably warm, more like March weather than December. Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Lloyd were present together with a number of visitors who appeared to take great interest in the proceedings of the afternoon. There were eight events with full fields, except the Wavertree Handicap of 1 mile for horses in the 2nd Division, which saw a small field of five out.

Proceedings started with the first three divisions of the Hamadan Plate, in which Last Day, Battleaxe and All Clear were heavily supported. The winner, however, turned out to be Nasaralla, who was rather neglected, though not to the same extent that he was in Poona when he won the Aleppo Plate and returned a sensational dividend. He is a fine pony that is destined to do well by and by. All Clear who is still very bulky, failed just before the stands after leading all the way.

The 2nd Division of the same Plate was won by Aeroplane, Brown up, who beat Sammy who looked a winner till a few yards from the winning post; White Rose, a hot favourite, was very prominent, but died away in the distance. Trade Mark annexed the 3rd Division of the same Plate as expected beating Clinker comfortably.

Oregon Pine was the only candidate who declined in the 1st Division of the Stockton Plate of 7 furlong for horses in the 3rd Division. Belle Voyageuse, though carrying the top weight of 9-5 for this long distance, was well fancied by the public as was also Mossley and Miss Goodenough. Mossley won after an exciting finish with Lively and Elyra. Birthday Clothes was badly kicked at the post by Another Night who, we understand, is a fractious mare. Her trainer, it appears, has been informed that this mare may not be allowed to race if her temper does not improve. Gladiator, the hope of many, again failed to secure a place.

The public would have nothing but Johnnie H. in the Wavertree Handicap of 1 mile for horses in the 2nd and 3rd Divisions. Johnnie H. however did not seem to like the distance which in our estimation was a little too far for him. The weight also stopped him effectively as he is known to be a poor weight carrier. Love Glass who won, is by Rising Glass—Carini and is a 4 years old gelding. He was well ridden by Bullock, the English jockey, who can always give a good account of himself when on a good mount.

The Plough started a hot favourite in the December Plate of 5 furlongs for horses in the 2nd Division. Viola, Belle Syme and Crushed Glass found numerous supporters. Viola won in convincing style from Crushed Glass and Belle Syme secured third place. Forfeit Lass, an erstwhile champion sprinter, disappointed a large number of people who expected her to win this race easily.

The 2nd Division of the Stockton Plate saw a rather poor field out. In this race Pine Park and Lemon had many followers and there was some inquiry about Kaloolah, a fine 3 years old mare belonging to Mr. Heath. Pine Park piloted by A. Bowley, won handsomely from Lemon and Kaloolah secured third place.

Grey Renard declined in the Byculla Plate of 6 furlongs for Arab ponies in favour of his stable companion Mechanic. In this race Khailan, Dublin, Peacemaker and Tiger were almost equally backed, though the bulk of support was on Mechanic. Easton won a great race from Tiger after lying throughout the greater part of the journey. This win is the more creditable to Easton who actually rode in the race with a temperature of 104 degree, having been ill for the last few days.

We have been asked by many who train Arab horses to state that great dissatisfaction prevails on account of the new track for Arab horses. It is feared that before long accidents must occur as the said track is very narrow and acute. Two horses, it appears, can hardly go abreast. At the same time it must be admitted that it was most unwise to allow Arab horses to gallop on the same track used by English horses.

A morning contemporary which has gained a deserving reputation for scenting and unearthing insidious propaganda anywhere and everywhere, springing Bolshevik canards on an unsuspecting public, and given generally to Bolo-hunting, has now discovered another *cleverly engineered plot* (*vide* the "Times of India" Weekly of last Wednesday), having for its object the removal of the Mahaluxmi race-course; but gently insinuating that the agitation aimed at the discomfiture of the W. I. T. C.

In moments of jubilation it is customary to throw facts to the wind. and ignore the point at issue. It has been stated that the W. I. T. C. intend to remodel the present course, which at the least means an expenditure of half a crore of rupees. Nobody denies that the present course is quite unsuited to these progressive times; in fact, antiquated is too mild a term for it. But remodelling will not enlarge the course which is only 1¼ miles, and this is what is badly needed. So if the W. I. T. C. are prepared for the huge outlay mentioned above, why not utilise the sum in raising a modern course in the suburbs, where the racing fraternity can be quartered in a locality, say, like Newmarket or Chantilly, without inconveniencing the public. Surely, the public or those who look at this point of view are not to be questioned on their *bona fides*? The writer of the notes referred to will, it is to be hoped, on perceiving the truth now related, see the absurd lengths into which he has been misled.

But it may be excused, as the comment seems to have emanated from a stranger lost in admiration of the Hindu with the Gower tie Street and the *bibi* from Grant Road! A longer residence in the country, we have no doubt whatever, will change the stranger's angle of vision. Besides he ought to visit the streets of Byculla on an evening to see the existing nuisance caused by hundreds of race horses, who are all stabled in crowded localities and who are a great danger to themselves and to the traffic, leaving aside the insanitary question.

Details:—

THE HAMDAN PLATE. (Div. I.) Distance 5 furlongs. (On Round Course.)
Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third Rs. 200. For Arab Ponies 14 hands and under in the 3rd Division, 14 hands to carry 9st. W I. Winners, since 31st March, 1919 once 4lbs., twice 7lbsb., oftener, 12lbs.
Messrs. Pasu Malsee and D. S. Irani's NASARALLA 8-2, S. J. Meekings .....
Mr. M. Goculdass' MAGDALA 8-10 Easton
Mr. Sayed Rashid's ALL CLEAR 7-12, Lambert .....
Messrs. Noble and Valibhoy Esmail's Spinner 9-0, Longhurst .....
Did not run: Sugger; Milliner.
Also ran:—Surrey Gazelle 9-0, Battleaxe 9-0, Blue Diamond 9-0, Financier 9-0, Tunis 9-0, Guinea Gold 8-10, Shahin 8-10, Imkin 8-6, Hikmat 8-6, Wahadar 8-6, Crescent 8-2, Last Day 8-2, Memtaz 7-12, Honeysuckle 7-12.
The Race:—All Clear was first to break the line immediately followed by Magdala and Nasaralla, they raced in this order till the turn where Spinner joined them, Magdala and Nasaralla both overpowered All Clear near the 2nd enclosure stands and Nasaralla went past to win very easily from Magdala by 1½ lengths, ¾ length between second and third, head between third and fourth. Grey Gazelle threw off his rider and took no part in the race, the money being refunded on him.
Favourite: All Clear.
Time: 1min. 10 secs.
1st Tote paid win Rs. 141. Places Rs. 32, Rs. 52 and Rs. 18.
2nd Tote paid win Rs. 66. Places Rs. 17, Rs. 25 and Rs. 11-8.
Trainer: Faraj bin Sanad.

THE HAMDAN PLATE. (Div. II.) Distance 5 furlongs. (On Round Course.)
Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. For Arab Ponies 14 hands and under in the 3rd Division, 14 hands to carry 9st. W. I. Winners, since 31st March, 1919, once 4lbs., twice 7lbsb., oftener, 12lbs.
Mr. S. R. A. Wahab's AEROPLANE 8-2, Brown .....
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's SAMMY 9-3, Longhurst .....
Messrs. H. Ebrahimjee and P. Sursing's KARAM 8-2, Bowley .....
Messrs. Noble and H. B. Sorabji's Abadan 8-10, Barnett .....
Did not run: Centry; Austerlitz.
Also ran:—Aligarh 9-4, Cartridge 9-0, Bluey Lee 9-0, Ambush 9-0, Paymaster 9-0, Rajkumar 9-0, Gold Coin 8-10, Hindoostan 8-10, Moon 8-6, Shama 8-2, Moderate 8-2, Ayala 7-12, Deenar 7-12, White Rose 7-12.
The Race:—Sammy shot out of the barrier with Abadan and White Rose in attendance, White Rose faded away at the turn Aeroplane and Karam then moved into position and made a most exciting finish down the straight with Sammy, Aeroplane collared Sammy on the post winning by a lead, a neck separating Karam, ¾ length between third and fourth.
Favourites: Sammy and Karam.
Time: 1min. 9 secs.
1st Tote paid win Rs. 363. Places Rs. 65-8, Rs. 18, Rs. 17.
2nd Tote paid win Rs. 245-8. Places Rs. 42-8, Rs. 10, Rs. 9.
Trainer: Owner.

THE HAMDAN PLATE. (Div. III.) Distance 5 furlongs. (On Round Course.)
Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. For Arab Ponies 14 hands and under in the 3rd Division, 14 hands to carry 9st. W. I. Winners, since 31st March, 1919 once 4lbs., twice 7lbsb., oftener, 12lbs.
Mr. M. Goculdass' TRADE MARK 9-3, Easton
Mr. Chaucer's CLINKER 8-10, Bowley 2
Messrs. S. R. A. Wahab and M. Shaffy's CUMMER 9-0, Lambert .....
Mr. S. A. Wahed's Prince Charlie, 8-10, Longhurst .....
Did not run: Spark; Surhan.
Also ran:—Roomi 8-6, Lord Belmore 9-0, Duke of Sparta 9-0, The Grafter 8-10, Planet 8-10 Darley 8-10, Peace Day 8-6, Jerwan 8-6, Velvet 8-2, Hawadd 8-2, Mighty Atom 8-2, Sir Richard 8-2, Balance 7-12.
The Race:—An indifferent start saw Clinker out of the machine first attended by Prince Charlie and Darley, Cummer was leading the remainder of the field. Trade Mark was far behind in the bunch, near home Clinker, Cummer and Prince Charlie were bunched up together, Clinker making a bid for victory when Trade Mark put in a vigorous challenge on the outside, winning a well-judged race by 1 length, ¾ length, short head.
Favourite: Trade Mark.
1st Tote paid win Rs. 20. Places Rs. 15-8 Rs. 50-8, Rs. 99.
2nd Tote paid win Rs. 11. Places Rs. 7-8, Rs. 20, Rs. 33-8.
Trainer: A. Hoyt.

THE STOCKTON PLATE. (Liv. I.) Distance 7 furlongs, 65 yards.
Winner, Rs. 2,000; second, Rs. 700; third, Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Division.
Mr. Heath's MOSSLEY 8-0, Donnely .....
Mr. Hastings' LIVELY 7-3, Bullock .....
Mr. W. H. Atkinson's ELYRA 8-3, Seily 3
Mr. Kelso's Miss Goodenough 8-3, McPherson
Did not run: Oregon Pine.
Also ran:—Belle Voyageuse II 9-5, Checkmate 8-8, Hibernia 7-4, Gladiator 8-2, Look Ahead 7-0, Birthday Clothes 7-13, White Simon 7-5, Another Night 7-4.
The Race:—Birthday Clothes dwelt at the start when the field moved away, Checkmate, Another Night and lively made the early running from Elyra and Mossley, near the turn Another Night fell back leaving Lively with the command, Mossley came alongside the leader near the grand stands and after an exciting finish wrested the advantage from Lively by a head, head, head.
Favourites: Lively and Mossley.
Time: 1min. 33 secs.
1st Tote paid win Rs. 42-8. Places Rs. 16, Rs. 17-8, Rs. 60.
2nd Tote paid win Rs. 25. Places Rs. 9, Rs. 10-8, Rs. 34-8.
Trainer: T. Ferguson Jnr.

THE WAVERTREE HANDICAP. Distance 1 mile.
Winner, Rs. 4,000; second, Rs. 1,250; third, Rs. 750. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 2nd and 3rd Divisions.
Mr. Hastings' LOVE GLASS 8-2, Bullock
Mr. Pine's PENNY PIE 9-0, Bowley .....
Mr. Kelso's PLAXTOL 8-5, McPherson ...
Mr. R. R. S.'s Johnnie H 9-0, Brown .....
Did not run: Pine Park.
Also ran:—Tagamor. 8-11.
The Race:—Tagamor created a sensation when he streaked out establishing a long lead, Penny Pie was his nearest attendant. He raced in this fashion till near home when Love Glass joined him, Penny Pie also closed on him, Love Glass however won without much effort by 1½ lengths from Penny Pie, ¾ length, 1 length.
Favourite: Johnnie H.
Time: 1min. 41 1/5 secs.
1st Tote paid win Rs. 77-8. Places Rs. 28, Rs. 27.
2nd Tote paid win Rs. 42. Places Rs. 14, Rs. 13-8.
Trainer: A. Templeman.

THE DECEMBER PLATE. Distance furlongs. (Straight.)
Winner, Rs. 4,000; second, Rs. 1,250; third Rs. 750. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 2nd Division.
Mr. Heath's VIOLA 8-3, Donnely .....
Mr. Kelso's CRUSHED GLASS 9-0, McPherson .....
Mrs. J. K. Mehta and Mr. S. C. Petit's BELLE SYME 8-4, Lynch .....
Mr. G. E. D. Langley's Trostan 8-9 Barnett
Also ran:—The Plough 8-12, Forfeit Lass 8-10, Pine Tree (late Beckhampton) 8-9, Mimi 8-1, Cymite 7-13.
The Race:—Viola flashed out establishing lengthy lead from Crushed Glass, Forfeit Lass and Belle Syme, this order was maintained for ½ a mile, near home Forfeit Lass died away, Crushed Glass kept second place, and Viola won in an easy manner by 1½ lengths Belle Syme was ½ length behind Crushed Glass. Trostan placed fourth also ½ length away.
Favourite: The Plough
Time: 1min. 1 sec.
1st Tote win paid Rs. 41. Places Rs. 15 Rs. 19 Rs. 14.
2nd Tote win paid Rs. 25-8. Places Rs. 8-6 Rs. 10-8, Rs. 7-8.
Trainer: T. Fergeson (Jnr.).

THE STOCKTON PLATE. (Div. II.) Distance 7 furlongs, 65 yards.
Winner, Rs. 2,000; second, Rs. 700; third, Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Division.
Mr. Heath's PINE PARK 9-1, Bowley .....
Mr. M. Goculdass' LEMON 8-11, Harrison
Mr. Heath's KALOOLAH 7-3, Donnely
Mr. Dalmia's Mirbeche 8-3, Lynch .....
Did not run: Darley.
Also ran:—Sugarey Sam 8-2, Laodicea 8-7 Buckbean 8-5, Darto 8-4, Easter Monday 7-5, Saunterer 7-0.
The Race:—They were sent away to a good start, Pine Park soon showed out, Kaloolah also looked prominent, Lemon joined the leaders near the turn, in the straight a great struggle ensued between Pine Park, Lemon and Kaloolah, Pine Park won an exciting race by a neck, 1 length, ¾ length, Mirabelle placed fourth.
Favourite: Pine Park.
Time: 1min. 33 secs.
1st Tote paid win Rs. 21-8. Places Rs. 12, Rs. 14, Rs. 16.
2nd Tote win paid Rs. 15. Places Rs. 7, Rs. 8, Rs. 9-8.
Trainer: T. Harrison.

THE BYCULLA PLATE. Distance 6 fur longs 41 yards.
Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 360. A High Weight Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under in the 2nd Division.
Mr. M. Goculdass' MECHANIC 9-0, Easton
Messrs. R. S. Captain and H. Jamsetjee's TIGER 8-7, Barden .....
Mr. J. K. Irani's CHRYSANTHEMUM 7-2, Lynch .....
Mr. Noble's Dublin 8-6, McPherson .....
Did not run: Grey Renard; Andolis.
Also ran:—Vershan 8-0, Fury 8-13, Khailan 7-10, Peacemaker 8-8, Aladdin 8-3, Shanavas 7-10.
The Race:—Dublin cracked the pace as soon as they were sent away, giving place to Chrysanthemum after they had covered furlong, Chrysanthemum then lead by lengths from Dublin and Tiger, Mechanic lying second last, when they entered the straight Tiger assumed command to be soon deprived of the lead by Mechanic who put in a brilliant run on the outside to win comfortably by 1¾ lengths, 1 length, 1 length.
Favourite: Dublin.
Time: 1min. 25 2/5 secs.
1st Tote paid win Rs. 49. Places Rs. 19-8, Rs. 22, Rs. 33.
2nd Tote paid win Rs. 28. Places Rs. 11 Rs. 11-8, Rs. 14.
Trainer: A. Hoyt.

THIRD EXTRA MEETING.

ENTRIES.

The following are the Entries for the Third Extra Meeting. Entries closed at 4 p.m. on Friday, Dec. 17:—

THE X'MAS PLAE.—Distance 6 Furlongs, 41 yards.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Camberley.
Messrs. A. S. Moloobhoy and Pine's Cresset.
Mr. Pine's Liberty.
Messrs. J. H. Skelton and W. P. Pechey's Aleli.
Mr. S. N. Mahomed's Margaret Joyce.
Mr. Blessington's Mist.
Mr. G. E. D. Langley's Poignant.
Mr. R. S. Captain's Senparison.
Mrs. J. K. Mehta and Mr. S. C. Petit' Belle Syme.
Mr. K. Shinde's Black Walvert.
Mr. R. R. S's. Waynplete.
Mr. R. R. S's. Charcoal.
Mr. Kelso's We Two.
Mr. Heath's Viola.
Mr. Diamond's Murmansk.
THE ELLESMERE HANDICAP.—Distance 6 Furlongs, 41 yards.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Cahir Lass.
Mr. Pine's Pine Box.
Mr. Pine's Pine Park.
Mr. Gold's Mexican Eagle.
Messrs. Noble and H. B. Sorabjee's Hibernia.
Mr. Hastings' Easter Holiday.
Mr. Humble's Discussion.
Mr. A. S. Fezi's Larry Quin.
Mr. S. N. Mahomed's Lady Cleopatra.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's Whitweek.
Mr. Hastings' Lively.
Mr. J. Rustomjee's Overseas.
Mr. R. S. Captain's Sugarey Sam.
Mr. R. R. S's. Le Verginer.
Mr. R. R. S's. Bathurst.
Mr. Kelso's Miss Goodenough.
Mr. Diamond's Murmansk.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Tagamor.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Gipsy's Advice.
Mr. Pine's Penny Pie.
Mr. Humble's Christmas Holiday.
Messrs. Hastings and Guthrie's Anthracite.
Mr. T. Tejpal's Glass Rock.
Mr. Kelso's Miss Rollestone.
Mr. Kelso's Plaxtol.
Mr. R. R. S.'s. Johnnie H.
Mr. R. R. S's. Cyanite.
Mr. Heath's Viola.
THE RIPON PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles
Mr. M. Goculdass' Lemon.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Look Ahead.
Mr. A. Hoyt's Discarded.
Mr. Neil's Jocky Firth.
Mr. Pine's Oregon Pine.
Mr. M. C. Patel's My Patsey.
Mrs. Fleetwood's White Simon.
Mr. Noble's Checkmate.
Mr. Hastings' Love Glass.
Mr. Hastings' Gunda.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's Saunterer.
Mr. A. S. Fezi's Lodicea.
Mr. J. V. Paisley's Gantry.
Mr. J. K. Irani's Arlea.
Mr. J. Rustomjee's Partial Eclipse.
Mr. M. H. Sanjana's Beggar Prince.
Mr. M. M. Isfani's Another Night.
Mr. S. D. Magarabi's Decorum.
Mr. R. R. S's. Le Verquier.
Mr. Heath's Marcodia.
THE LOWTHER STAKES.—Distance Fudlonge, 65 yards.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Look Ahead.
Mr. Pine's Ampanda.
Mr. K. S. Captain's Tasty.
Mr. F. N. Furdoonjee's Prince Prodigal.
Mr. Rose's Wlinger.
Mr. M. M. Isfani's Another Night.
Mr. Heath's She She.
Mr. Heath's Marcodia.
The avove race is declared void.

THE VIHAR PLATE.—Distance 7 Fur longs, 65 yards.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Mentor.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Chertain.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Rose Hill.
Mr. Noble's Warminster.
Mr. Dawoodbhoy Nensey's Cessation.
Messrs. M. T. and G. H. Kazrani's Sufwat.
Dr. S. V. Kanmaikar's Paladin.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's Peacemaker.
Mr. Malik's Balloon.
Mr. A. S. Fezi's Nevermind.
Mr. S. N. Manomed's Karikata.
Mr. Syed Rashid's Winning Post.
Mr. M. M. Israni's Anxious.
Mr. Rose's Quantity.
Mr. Rose's Summerton.
Messrs. H. Ebramjee and P. Sursing' Domineer.
Mr. Ali Bin Tabib's Hakum.
Mr. Ali Bin Tabib's Jawad.
Mr. Alibin Tabib's Mandil.
Mr. Alibin Tabib's Khuadil.
The Uvaraja of Kolhapur's Dartmoor.
The Uvaraja of Kolhapur's Taj.
Mr. Heath's Krushan.
Mr. Heath's Shanzada.
THE BHULESHWAR PLATE.—Distance 1 Mile.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Meddler.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Mystic.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Trade Mark.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Mage.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Magdala.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Dickson.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Mason.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Meria.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Model.
Messrs. Mubarak and Sueff bin Gazal's Compliment.
Messrs. Mubarak and A. Burreed's Black Guinea.
Mr. Munshi M. Yussuff Khan's Good Star.
Mr. S. S. Javeri's Emperor.
Mr. Brave's Baker.
Mr. Dawoodbhoy Nensey's Barrage.
Mr. Syed Mustapha's Jadghar.
Mr. Ebrahim Rahim's Sher Khan.
Mr. Pine's Baby Grand.
Mr. Saleh Moosa's Ajmer.
Mr. Abdul Karim Dawayel's Cartridge.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's Economy.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's Kingcraft.
Messrs. M. Sairazee's Shums.
Messrs. M. Nusserwanjee and C. Soares' Waradhar.
Mr. Lanton's Beaumaker.
Mr. Rustom Cowasjee's Buttonwood.
Mr. Malik's Joker.
Mr. A. E. Stephen's Huntsman.
Mr. M. M. Coyajee's Hayun.
Mr. S. K. Kenavazr's Sannayet.
Mr. Khadavi A. Rehmon's Injeman.
Mr. A. S. Fezi's Hero.
Mr. H. W. Dixon's Tired Tim.
Mr. Hoshang Jamsetjee's Kaiumers.
Messrs. S. E. A. Wahab and E. M. Sulleman's Latif.
Mr. Mahomed Ebrahim's My Royal.
Mr. Mahomed Ebrahim's Young Revenge.
Mr. Hajee Ahmed Munsoor's Soonna.
Mr. Hajee Ahmed Munsoor's Barodo.
Mr. Holmes' Brindisi.
Mr. M. H. Sanjana's Doncaster.
Mr. Sulleman Mahalla's Wilson.
Messrs. M. M. Isfani and T. V. Shroff's Bahadorjung.
Mr. A. A. Anjan's Hoojas.
Mr. A. A. Anjan's Napoleon.
Mr. A. A. Anjan's Shah.
Mr. Mimk's Heney.
Mr. Goorjee Yacoob's Sirtila.
Mr. Mujeed Jurgi's Foreigner.
Mr. Feuce's Red Flower.
Messrs. N. E. Patel and H. Hassanally Sharaban.
Messrs. H. Ebramjee and P. Sursing's Gay Peter.
Mr. Hoosain Ramzanally's Arab Lad.
Mr. Alibin Talib's Zanulmuik.
Mr. Alibin Talib's Maneck.
Mr. Alibin Talib's King Palace.
Messrs. S. A. Kassim and S. A. Abbas' Charity.
Mr. Aboul Karimbin Talib's Gazee.
H. H. The Maharaja of Dhar's Dholpore.
Mr. S. D. Magarabi's Tookaram.
Mr. R. S. Captain's Lamington.
Mr. Heath's Dilawar.
Mr. Heath's Sir Viste.
Mr. Yussuff Haroon's Ayala.

CALCUTTA RACES.

ROUBAIX WINS KING EMPEROR'S CUP

(By our Racing Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 18.

The King-Emperor's Cup was the most important race on the card and all eight the overnights leftings donned silk and faced the starter in the paddock. Roubaix looked a mass of muscle and so did Willam the Beau, and Scotwall Mr. Galstaun's new importation monopolized much attention. Although only three months in the country, he has made wonderful improvement. Betting, however, was mostly confined to Roubaix and Scatwell former opened at 3 to 1 on, and the money pouring in from all quarters his name was rubbered of from the board of majority of lawyers one or two bookmakers being enterprising enough to lay him 4 to 1 and 5 to 1 on Scotwell was quoted at sixes and William the Beau at twelves and write your ticket for rest. In the race Roubaix lay handy all along, and, collaring Scatwell who had taken a lead two furlongs from home, opposite the stand beat him easily by neck in smart timing of 1 min. 39 3/5 secs. The Burdwan race was the next in importance. Ten horses competed for this Brendon took much out of himself, jumping high and Ugly Gosling had no difficulty in winning. His Excellency the Governor, who was present all through, handed over the Cup to Mr. Douetil, amids cheers. The remaining races do not need much description, but it must be mentioned that the Ellenborough Plate produced a sensational finish and the proverbial sheet might have covered half a dozen horses, as they dashed past the winning post. Under the crushing impost of 9st 12lbs. Vallance ran surprisingly well. He had not had the best of the start, if he had, he must have won. As it was Llansinfried won by the kin of his teeth and his fortunate backers received Rs. 330 for each ten rupee note invested with the totalisators.

BURDWAN CUP. Distance about 1 3/4 miles. Winner cup value £100 presented by Hon. Sir Maharajadhiraja of Burdwan and Rs. 6,000, second Rs. 2,500, third Rs. 1,500. Hurdle race for horses W. A. and C. with penalties.
Mr. Douetil's UGLY GOSLING 10-0 McCabe 1
Mr. Thomas' POMADE 10-3, Doy 2
Mr. Frank's BRENDAN 10-3, Stuart 3
Messrs. Doutll and Page's Buskin 10-3, Meads 4
Also ran:—Bodenham 11-3, Monsieur Nestor 10-20, Leofric 10-3, Doubl eSec 10-3, Treddle 103 (car. 10-4).
Won by 1½ lengths, 12 lengths between 2nd and 3rd, 5 lengths between 3rd and 4th.
Time.—3 mins. 16 1-5secs.
Totalisators paid: Rs. 24 win, Rs 12, Rs. 37 and Rs. 13 for places.
Betting: 5 to 4 Brendan, two Ugly Gosling, seven Bodenham, twenties Pomade and others.
The Race:—Off a good start Pomade took the lead. He was closely followed by Brendan, Buskin and Ugly Gosling. The race soon became confined to these. Brendan lost the ground as he was jumping momentarily. He began to tire from opposite the five furlong post and let in Ugly Gosling. Pomade was first over the last flight, but in the run in Ugly Gosling beat him.

THE ELLENBOROUGH PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs Winner Rs. 3,000 second Rs. 1,500; third Rs. 150 handicap for English and Australian ponies 14-1 and under and C. B. Ponies 14-2 and under.
Mr. Galstaun's GREEN PEARL, 9-4, Hutchins 1
Mr. Mack's CARELESS GIRL 9-3 Tranan... 2
Mr. Swan's FLEURETTE 9-1, Northmore
Mr. Raikat's ELSIE K 10-10, Ritchie 4
Also Ran:—May Morn 9-0, Phyllis D 9-11, Fancy Fair 8-10, Bachelor Girl 7-12, Wally 7-11, Baby 7-9.
Won by a head 1½ lengths between 2nd and 3rd, 3 lengths between 3rd and fourth.
Time:—1min. 31 1-5secs.
Totalizators paid: Rs. 33 win, Rs. 14 and Rs. 15 for places.
Betting: 4 to 2 Green Pearl, fours Careless Girl, seven Fleurette, tens Elsie, longer prices others.
The Race: Baby slipped away at the start and obtained commanding lead. He was followed by Phyllis and then the field came in a compact body. Two furlongs from home, the three placed horses began bettering their position, and by the time the distance post was reached Green Pearl forged ahead and going well within himself won albeit by a short head.
THE ELLENBOROUGH PLATE.—Distance six furlongs. Winner Rs. 5,000 second Rs. 2,000 third Rs. 1,000 handicap for horses in second division.
Mr. Ever's LLANSINFRIED 8-7, Mason ... 1
Messrs. Langley, Geddis and Crawford's VALLANCE 9-12, Rose 2
Mr. Goculdass' TREASURY 7-7 Herbert ... 3
H H the Maharani of Cooch Behar's Moldavia 7-6 Orchard 4
Also Ran:—Eudoxus 9-6, Bucko 9-2, Braida Garth 9-0, Floreal 8-10, Cracknell 812 St. Nathey 8-12, Happy Iola 8-12, Golden Square 8-12, Little Trout 8-9, Coryphee 8-7, Glenalvon 8-7, Kirea 8-0, Green Boy 7-12, St. Vagrant 7-10, Pompano 7-10, Fussy 7-7, Ramadan 7-7, Soviet 7-5.
Won by a head, neck between 2nd and 3rd, head between 3rd and 4th.
Time:—1min. 15 secs.
Totalizators paid: Rs. 330 win, Rs. 58 Rs. 22 and Rs. 108 places.
Betting: 3 to 2 Eudoxus, fours Pallance, tens Happy Iola, twelve Coryphe, Moldavia, twenties Llansinfried, longer prices others.
The Race: Big field was sent off perfectly level. Bucko jumped off and led accompanied by Floreal. Then came the whole body of the field in a compact mass. Near the distance post Moldavia had a clear lengths lead and then Eudoxus joined the issue with him and when they were making a race of it Llansinfried and Vallance came and passed them like lightning.
KING-EMPEROR'S CUP. Distance 1 mile. Winner a cup value 100 guineas presented by H. M. King-Emperor and Rs. 30,000, second Rs 10,000 third Rs. 5,000. For horses W. A. and C:
Mr. Goculdass' ROUBAIV 9-3, Huxley 1
Mr. Galstaun's SCATWELL 8-11, Ruiz ... 2
Mr. Goculdass' WILLIAM THE BEAU 9-3, Herbert 3
Mr. Thaddeus' First Flier 9-3, Trahan 4
Also ran: King's Fare 9-3, Good Health 9-3 Simon's Choice 9-3, Charlie's Smile 8-10
Won by a neck, 3/4 length, between 2nd and 3rd, 1 length between 3rd and 4th.
Time.—1min. 39 3/5secs.
Totalizators paid: Rs. 14 win, Rs. 11, Rs. 11 and Rs 14 for places.
Betting: 4 to 1 on Roubaix, sixes Scatwell, twelves William the Beau, twenties to hundreds rest.
The Race:—William the Beau made play n the front. Good Health then came, Scotwell and after him King's Fare and Roubaix. There was no change till the field swung into straight for home, when Scatwell assumed the command. It was then that Roubaix was given his head, and he soon ranged alongside the leader and beat him neck without much ado.
THE STEWARDS' PLATE. Div. I. Distance 1 mile 3 furlongs. Winner Rs. 3,000, second Rs. 1,000, third Rs. 500 handicap for horses in third divison.
Mr. De Soysa's MUSCOVITE 8-5, Ward ... 1
Mr. Swan's PICKET 7-11, Northmore 2
Mr. Lauder's SOLE BAY 8-4, Stokes 3
Mrs. Conningham's Tiepin 8-2, Dobie 4
Also ran: Lover True 9-8, Lady Myra 8-5, Mametz 9-1 Jack 9-0, Limton 9.0; Huartzite 8-10, Millmount 8-5, Dehra Doon 8-1, Galley Law 8-1, Synai 7-12.
Won by 2½ lengths, 1½ lengths between 2nd and 3rd, 1½ lengths between 3rd and 4th.
Time: 2 mins. 22 1/5 secs.
Totalisators paid Rs. 29 win, Rs. 16, Rs. 22 and Rs. 108 for places.
Betting: 3 to 2 Muscovite, sixes, Picket, twelves Sole Boy, longer prices others.
The Race: Limton brought them along till near the half mile post with Quartzite handy and then came Tiepem and Muscovite. Sole Bay being about the last. Passing half the mile Tiepin led for some time and then Picket forged ahead. She seemed to have won the race. Muscovite came and passed them.
THE NEW STEWARDS' PLATE. (Div II.) Distance 1 mile 3 furlongs Winners Rs. 3,000, second Rs. 1,000, third Rs. 500 handicap for horses in third division.
Mr. Sait's ABAJALA, 7-5, Stokes 1
Mr. Gokuldas' WHITE BELL, 8-7, Huxley 2
Mr. Coningham's FEATHERED LIFE, 9-5, Dobie 3
Mr. Raikat's BARSEN, 8-10, Ritchie 4
Also ran:—Long Sight 9-5, Idyl 9-2 Flying Dart 8-13, Carpe Diem 8-6, Lady White 8-5, Bill 8-4.
Won by: Short head, three lengths between second and third, 3/4 lengths between third and fourth.
Time:—2 mins. 24 3/5 secs.
Totalizators paid: Rs. 218 win, Rs. 27, Rs. 13, and Rs. 17 places.
Betting:—3 to 2 on White Bell, fives Lady White, eight Feathered Life, longer prices the others. Twelves Abjala.
The Race:—Long Sight was this first to show out prominently from Abjala, Lady White and White Bell, Feather Life being the last. Abjala assumed the command from distance with White Bell and gradually creening up, but after great race home was beaten head.

(Continued from column 6.)

Pellew c Hendren b Hearne	36
Ryder not out	5
Ryder run out	7
Oldfield c Hobbs b Parkin	10
Mailey no out	10
Extras	11
Total	267

AUSTRALIANS (Second Innings).

Bardsley not out	23
Collins not out	17
Extras	6
Total (for no wickets)	46

M. C. C.

Russell b Kelleway	6
Hobbs b Gregory	49
Hearne c Gregory b Mailey	14
Hendren c Gregory c Ryder	28
Woolley c Mailey b Ryder	52
Rhodes c Gregory b Mailey	3
Douglas c Oldfield b Mailey	21
Hitch c Keleway b Gregory	3
Waddington run out	7
Parkin not out	4
Strudwick lbw b Gregory	2
Extras	7
Total	190

FIRST TEST MATCH.

M. C. C. v. AUSTRALIA.

WHERE WILL THE ASHES REST?

(REUTER'S CRICKET SPECIAL.)

SYDNEY, Dec. 17.
Recd. 4-15 p.m., Dec. 18.

The weather was fine and wicket in perfect condition when the first Test match began here to-day before 23,000 spectators, many arriving from Brisbane and Melbourne by special trains. Intense and almost unprecedented interest is being displayed in the present M. C. C. tour and it would be difficult indeed to say where the "ashes" will eventually rest.

Armstrong won the toss and sent in Macartney and Collins to face the bowling of Hitch and Waddington. A promising start was made and Macartney was going very nicely until he played on a ball from Waddington. When 19 Collins was badly missed at short-leg by Waddington off Parkin and at 43, he was again missed by Waddington off Hearne. When lunch was taken the M. C. C. with two such famous bats as Macartney and Bardsley (caught at the wicket) but had ample reason to be satisfied with their morning's work.

On resuming Collins with a beautiful drive to the boundary off Parkin brought out the century after 104 minutes' play. A brilliant piece of fielding and superb throwin by Hitch at short-leg led to the dismissal of the old A. I. F. skipper. Collins, after a rather streaky beginning had settled down to stylish cricket and despite his early live's played an invaluable innings for his side. The fielding at this juncture was exceedingly keen a special feature being Hendren's superb work in the outfield the Middlesex man saving scores of runs for his side. It was Hendren's magnificent fielding that led to Kelleway's departure and the crowd were by no means slow to recognise his merit.

The score had reached 250 for 8 wickets when stumps were drawn for the day.

Bowling for the M. C. C. Woolley had 2 wickets for 35, Hearn 3 for 70, Waddington 1 for 35, Parkin 0 for 48, Douglas 0 for 14 and Hitch 0 for 37.

SECOND DAY'S PLAY.

The weather was warm when the overnight not-outs Ryder and Oldfield resumed batting for the Australians. The first ball sent down saw Ryder smartly run out in attempting a short run. (250—9—5). With the addition of 17 runs Oldfields put up a catch to Hobbs and the innings terminated for 267.

Hearne had three wickets for 44, Parkin 1 for 58, Woolley 2 for 45, Hitch 0 for 37, Waddington 1 for 35 and Douglas 0 for 14.

England's outfield work was perfect and elicited rounds of applause throughout. Strudwick's smart work at the wickets was also greatly admired. The Australian innings lasted altogether 317 minutes.

The wicket was in excellent condition when Russel and Hobbs opened for England to the bowling of Kelleway and Gregory. A disastrous start was made, Russel playing on the first delivery sent down. Hobbs and Hearne then became associated and they sent up the 50 in 47 minutes before Hearne was smartly caught by Gregory in the slips off Mailey. (50—2

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TUESDAY, Dec. 21.

Farewell Address to Lt.-Col. A. Street, Grant Medical College, 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

The annual social gathering of the present and past students of the Indian Education Society's King George English School shall be celebrated in the School compound near the Portuguese Church at Dadar, at 4-30 p.m., to-day. The Hon. Mr. C. V. Metha will preside.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at hours on Saturday, the 18th December 1920, being data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—The sky is clear at Delhi but is lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is generally in defect in the south of the division. Day temperature is above the average at Lahore, Ambala and Alissar; night temperature is nearly normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear at Cawnpore, but are lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect. Day temperature is nearly normal; night temperature is below the average at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect. Day temperature is above the average at Joudhpur and Mount Abu; night temperature is nearly normal over the division.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual except at Dwarka where humidity is in excess. Day temperature is either normal or slightly above the average; night temperature is below normal at Bhuj and Bhavnagar-Para.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear at Jubbulpore, Nagpur and Raipur and are lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect. Day temperature is either normal or slightly above the average; night temperature is lower than usual except at Sangor and Amraoti.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded except at Ratnagiri where the sky is clear and uhmidity is in defect. Day temperature is above the average in the north; night temperature is nearly normal over the division.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear at Ahmednagar and Poona, are heavily clouded at Hyderabad and Belgaum and are lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Hyderabad but is in defect over the rest of the division. Day temperature is either normal or in slight excess; night temperature is below normal in the north Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—Rain has fallen in the extreme south at Colombo, Negapatam and Cocbin. Cloud has increase and skies are lightly to moderately clouded this morning over the reporting area.

Forecast.—No large change is likely.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 17th December 1920.

Rain has fallen locally in southeast Madras. A feeble western depression is affecting the extreme north of India.

SPECULATOR OR INVESTOR

HOW TO DIFFERENTIATE.

The Annual General meeting of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association was held on Saturday afternoon, Mr. Kikabhoy Premchand presiding.

In moving the adoption of the report the chairman said that Association proposed having a fine building of their own with all modern conveniences. A good deal of criticism had been boilled against their Associaion for promoting gambling and speculation. But it was a very difficult thing to prevent this as it was difficult to differentiate between a speculator and investor in *versida* business. He rebutted some of the criticism that had appeared in the press that the Exchange had become a gambling saloon etc., he would say to that that those who wanted to speculate would do so anywhere. Besides, unless there was speculation there could be no encouragement to industries.

He advocated co-operation between the mill-owners and workers with a view to prevent frequent strikes, and congratulated Government on the success of their housing loan. He complained that owing to the depression of 3½ per cent. Govrnment loan many people had been hard hit.

WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Dec. 18.

The western disturbance is giving heavy cloud in Kashmir and northwest Frontier hills. Rain has fallen locally in South Madras. Pamban reports two inches and Negapatam three quarters.

Forecast:—Few falls in Kashmir.

TRANSFERRED SUBJECTS.

POWERS OF SECRETARY OF STATE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 17.

The following rule made by the Secretary of State under the provisions of Section 35 of the Government of India Act, 1912, is published for information:—

The powers of superintendence, direction and control vested in the Secretary of State and the Secretary of State in Council under the Act or othrewise shall in relation to transferred subjects be exercised only for the following purposes:—Namely (1) to safeguard the administration of central subjects, (2) to decide questions arising between two provinces in cases where the provinces concerned fail to arrive at an agreement, (3) to safeguard imperial subjects, (4) to determine the position of the Government of India in respect to questions arising between Indian and other parts of the British Empire, and (5) to safeguard the due exercise and performance of any powers and duties possessed by or imposed on the Secretary of State or the Secretary of State in Council under or in Connection with or for the purposes of following provisions of the Act, namely, Section 29A, Section 30 (A), Part 7A, or of any rules made by or with the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council.

Official & Personal.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd was present at the Races on Saturday afternoon.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd attended Service at St. Peter's Church, Mazagaon, on Sunday morning.

THE CRESCENT AND STAR.

HIGH-HANDED OFFICIAL ACTION AT BELGAUM.

The following correspondence has been sent to us for publication:—

Office of the District Magistrate,
Belgaum dated 2nd December, 1920.

ORDER.

The District Magistrate understands that a red Flag with the Turkish Crescent and Star on has been hung out from the Habibiya Library.

Under section 42 of the District Police Act, the Secretary of the Library Mr. Saheb Hajarat Inamdar is directed to remove this Flag which is likely to cause hostility between different classes and not hoist it again without the District Magistrate's permission.

(Sd.) G. L. MACGREGER,
District Magistrate Belgaum.

To,

The District Magistrate,
Belgaum.

From,

The Secretary Habibiya Library,
Belgaum.

Sir,—I received the order dated 2nd December 1920 on the 5th evening; upon the persistence of the Police, I have given my explanation in my own individual capacity for not being able to act up to your order. I have also given my statement and explained my position and my duties as the Secretary of the said Library.

I then placed your order before the members (which included all the Mussalmans of Belgaum) of the Library. I am directed by them to submit to you the following statement on their behalf with regard to the same order

The statement runs as follows:

We the members of the Habibiya Library which includes all the Belgaum Muslims) have seriously considered your order dated 2nd December, 1920, directing the Secretary to remove the so called Turkish Flag. After a deep and careful consideration we are forced to the conclusion that we are unable to comply with your order which we regard as illegal. We therefore, give this statement more with a view to throw light upon certain things with regard to the so called Turkish Flag of which you seem to be quite ignorant rather than with any idea of disobeying your order. We are convinced that but for such ignorance and prejudice you would not have issued such order and hence with a sincere idea of enabling you to understand what we Muslims sincerely feel about such Flag with Crescent and Star on.

Secondly we regard your action as an interference with our religious obligation and hence we are afraid your arbitrary action will inflame the already wounded feelings not only of the Muslims of Belgaum, but of the whole of India. It is, Sir, this apprehension that compels us to lay before you the true fact religious historical and traditional about the so called Turkish Flag. At the outset we do not understand what you mean by a red Flag with Turkish Crescent and Star on. There is no such a thing as Turkish Crescent and Star existing in this world. But it is a fact that the Muslims all over the world and Indian Muslims in particular regard the Crescent and the Star, as a religious, national and Islamic Symbol, and hence it is that we revere and respect the Crescent not because it is Turkish but because it is Islamic and national. It will not be out of place to quote here the well known, Dr. Iqbal the national Muslim Poet of India. He says in the famous national song (*Khanjar hilalka hai komi Nishan hamara*) The sword like crescent is our national Symbol.

You might be aware that we Muslims have our own era called Hijari. Our new year commences with the appearance of the Crescent in the sky in the month of Moharam. Hence we do not regard the Christian Calander year. All our festivals and holidays commence or end with the appearance of the Crescent.

We observe (Roza) fast in Ramajan on witnessing the Crescent and our Ramajan ends with the appearance of the Crescent when the Ramajan Id. called Idul Fiter begins. The same is the case with Bakri-Id. As a matter of fact ours is a lunar year.

It is on account of these two aspects of the question religious and national that we make exhibition of this Symbol on all religious social and public occasion. It is on account of this that you will find this Symbol Crescent fixed on the Minarets of Mosques, and Dargas, we have this Symbol on Jame-Masjid Khalal-wali Darga and other places. It is on account of this we use such Flags in Public Meetings. We use it at Muslim League and Khilafat Sessions our Volunteers Corps use it freely on such occasions. We have been doing the same thing here, your predecessor the late Mr. Sale actually presided over one. Annual Anjuman Islam meeting in 1916. He inquired about such Flags with crescent on and he was quite pleased with the answer when he was told that the flag is our national and religious symbol. We use it on our books we fix it on the front door of our houses. We use it on our caps, on our coats. We fix these crescents on many such things. We had hoisted such flags on all the arches and on the roads in Belgaum. When Mahatma Gandhi and Moulana Shaukat Alli visited this place. The whole city was decorated with such flags. Moulana Mahamad Alli the leader of the Khilafat delegation had a crescent on his cap when he interviewed Mr. Lloyd George. We hoist such flags on the special trains which take us to the places where Congress League and Khilafat sessions are held.

Thus you will find that these Flags with Crescent and Star are used over all the Islamic countries in the world. The Egyptians use it not because it is Turkish but because it is religious and national. The Muslims of Morrocco use it. Hence you will learn from the history of the Hijari year that the Muslims use Crescent and the Star since the birth of Islam and from that time they have been continuously using it, as their national and religious Flag. The Crusades are known in common Parlance as the cross and Crescent the reason is quite apparent.

Now, Sir with regard to the second part of the order, we do not at all think for a moment that the Flag is likely to cause hostility between different classes. We are unable to imagine what and which that class is which will feel offended and thus that class will be hostile to the class that has hoisted that Flag. If you mean by different classes Christians or Military we are constrained to think that they have no ground whatsoever to feel offended at the sight of this Flag. If the Flag is likely to cause hoistility between different classes it is just possible we are afraid that the Turkish Caps Anawar Caps, Shaukat Alli Caps, etc., will also cause hostility between different classes. If such unfortunately will be the cause we Muslims will be placed in the most awkward hopeless and regretfully helpless position. In such a case we will have either to migrate (make Hijarat) to Muslim countries or we will have to convert ourselves toChristianity. The Turks use such Flags not as their sole monopoly but because they are the true Muslims successors to the Muslim Khilafat and so are the only Defenders of Islam and holy places, and hence it is that we Muslims love them from the bottom of our heart and hence it is that we helped them, we will help them and that we have been helping them by all the means available, and it is for this reason that in Baikan Wars a Deputation called the Red Crescent Society headed by Dr. M. A. Ansari had gone to Constantinople to distribut relief to the wounded and helpless Turks and British Government allowed them to do so.

There is such society existing in England viz. British Red Crescent Society which is distributing relief to the oppressed Turks in Turkey. The relief is still being distributed by Rev. Frew.

From the above statement it will appear that the crescent and the star are our religious and national symbol.

Hence any sort of interference with the use of such symbol will inflame the wounded feelings not only of Belgaum Muslims but those of the whole of India and for the unexpected and disastrous consequences of which Government and Government alone will be responsible. This is not a warning. This is not a threatening. It is plain and simple truth which we feel our duty to place before you. We have done our duty. It now lies to do yours.

We beg to remain,
Sir,
Yours most obediently
Members Habibiya Library, Belgaum.
(Sd.) SAYED SAHEB HAZRAT INAMDAR,
Secretary Habibiya Library,
Belgaum.

Habibiya Library Belgaum,
December, 1920.

FROM HUKERI.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—As the Collector had come here and as he was to inspect the Urdu School, the Head Master Hasanmia Wd. Dadamia Vanmuri, ordered some of the students, who wore the copper plates having the sign of the Mahomedan Chand, on the chest in honour of Khilafat, to take them off under threat of beating them. On the next day when the Darbar was held, the said Head Master took some of the boys including the sons of some of the leaders of the Khilafat Committee here against their wishes for the singing purpose, of his own accord.—Yours, etc.,

NABI SAHEB,
Acting Secretary of the
Khilafat Committee.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Another sample of official indiscretion. It is something more than an indiscretion, but we will call it by no harsher name than that.

Our office has been under the deplorable revision from November, 1919. Government were however subsequently pleased to sanction certain additional percentages to compensate for the loss done by the revision. But instead of allowing those percentages from the date of revision they stated that they should be given effect to from April, 1920. The loss of the previous five months was no light thing. We were accordingly all the while thinking how such a thing could have happened, what to do next, whether to take steps to approach Govemment immediately. Meantime we received an order from C. G., saying that the allovances that were stopped should be continued till the date of the introduction of the revised scales of pay. This order revived our spirits. Our allowances were stopped from November and the percentages were to take effect from April. We accordingly naturally took his order as having been intended to cover the intervening period of five months which was standing without support. Was there anything unreasonable here? Did it appear unreasonable to the office itself? Did they not even issue a circular to the effect that only a formal clear reply from C. G. was awaited. and on receipt of same payment will be made? And, if nothig be paid for those five months, will that be reasonable? This being so, we now sudienly receive the cherished reply from C. G., directing that nothing should be paid for that period, and if already paid should be recovered!! Does C. G. understand the meanings of the words pay and recover, stop and continue, dues and deposits, sales and bailments? Does he understand the difference between a zero standing by itself and the same zero coming after a figure of four or eight digits? Does he not know that there is such a thing as estoppel in law, equity in ethics, real distress in the land? Does he not understand how hard it must have been for the men to continue without allowances? How harder will it be to refund the allowances? Such gross acts of indiscretion would be reprehensible even in heroits or theorists. And it passes our comprehension how they should be pardoned in practical men, in accountants by profession, in high officials of state, and in the twentieth century. Will C. G. reconsider and rectify his order? Will he do it? Will Government see that their agents are worthy of principals?—Yours, etc.,

STARVERS.

Dec. 8.

NOT POLITICAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With reference to Mr. J. Baptista's letter in your issue of yesterday, we shall be glad if you will please publish the following, which explanation was given us by our Assistant Manager:—

"I am surprised to read the cutting from the "Bombay Chronicle", just received from you. What actually took place yesterday was as follows:—Mr. Baptista called in and was taken upstairs to Mr. Cooper's Litho Department to examine some address borders with a view to placing an order. As I was going the round of the Works, I was passing that way, and Mr. Cooper referred the job to me. I examined the 'copy' and found it was somewhat lengthy, which would necessitate setting the same from type. I said to Mr. Cooper in Mr. Baptista's hearing that as we had an accumulation of work I am afraid we could not undertake the work. Mr. Baptista then said: 'But it is for Mr. Spoor, and any plain thing would do as he took an interest in Labour.' I replied that it really did not matter whether it was for Mr. Spoor or not, we could not do the work. Mr. Baptista thereupon said: 'All right, I will tell Mr. Spoor you will not do work for him.' This latter sentence was said in rather an excited tone, and he thereupon walked quickly downstairs and drove off.

"This is exactly what took place, and as I say the cutting (which I now return) comes as a great surprise. As you are aware we are working at high pressure, and it becomes necessary to refuse work occasionally, so as to give satisfaction to our regular clients."

We are afraid this is a case of oversensitiveness and we very much regret, that Mr. Baptista should have taken this matter as political, which so far as we and all companies under our control are concerned, is the last thing we should think of.—Yours, etc.,

H. H. LAKIN.

Bombay, Dec. 18.

"WHAT IS TRUTH ?"

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—We have evidently not yet arrived at the answer to Pilate's question, as witness the following facts:—

The British Government (and incidentally the "Times of India") accuses the "Bombay Chronicle" of publishing a malicious lie when it stated on the authority of its Paris correspondent that "while France and Italy were pressing for the revision of the Turkish Treaty and the restoration of Thrace and Smyrna to Turkey, Lord Curzon, on behalf of the British Government, was opposing their efforts", etc., etc. (Reuter's telegram, London, December 10.)

Yet a Reuter's telegram of London, December 9, says, "The possibility of a modification of the Turkish Treaty was indicated at a joint meeting of the Financial and Foreign Affairs Committee of the French Chamber, at which M. Leygues is reported to have declared himself in favour of such modification so as to make a peace which would not clash with Moslem susceptibilities. For example, it might be necessary to return Smyrna to Turkey under safeguards for the protection of the minorities. M. Leygues expressed the conviction that a complete agreement on the Turkish question *would shortly be reached* (italics mine) on the basis of modification of the Treaty."

Yet, in another Reuter of London, December 9, we read, "Replying in the House of Commons to Mr. Aubrey Herbert, Mr. Lloyd George said, that so far from the French and Italian Governments regarding the Turkish Treaty as unjust and unworkable, the High Commissioners had recently united to press the Turkish Government to ratify the Treaty immediately. Asked if he knew of M. Leygue's declaration (mentioned yesterday), Mr. Lloyd George said he had not seen the newspapers."

We are told that ignorance is no excuse before the law, so we are entitled to ask, was Mr. Lloyd George telling the truth? And as the "Bombay Chronicle" published the statement on December 3rd and the French Premier was under the same impression on December 9th, where is the malicious falsehood?—Yours, etc.,

TRUTH-SEEKER.

"THE RECROWNING OF INDIA."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE".

Sir,—If public criticism be allowed on matters of Indian Art, in the same way as it is allowed,—may even invited—on Politics and other matters, I have to say a word on the "Recrowning of India," unveiled at the Bombay school of art.

In this national picture representing Indian culture. an artist is represented drawing his picture on the easal which represent foreign culture! He could have preserved uniqueness of his national taste by working against the wall!

I may also make a passing remark that the artists would have done better justice to Indian intelligence had they thought fit to paint Dhobi as putting his load on the empty cart running parallel to himself instead of keeping such a heavy load on his head, or else the Dhobi would have been put at some distance from the cart.—Yours, etc.,

C. TEJPAL.

Ghatkopar, Dec. 16.

GERRYMANDERING FRANCHISE.

CHARGE AGAINST PUNJAB GOVT.

COL. WEDGWOOD SUBSTANTIATES HIS CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 17.

Colonel Wedgwood has published lengthy reply to the Punjab Government Communique regarding the charge of gerrymandering franchise and constituencies. He says, "Punjab Government defends the representative institutions which they have bestowed upon the Punjab by placing the responsibility on Lord Southborough's committee, in the Parliament and on the Government of India. That is not defending the system but a plaintive cry of, 'Please, Sir, it was not me, Sir, it was my big elder brother.' They know perfectly well that the details of which I complain were worked out by them actually against the advice of their own (Indian) committee men and that these details Parliament could not check or alter against the wish and advice of "the man on the spot."

He then enumerated many points which according to him, showed mistrust of the people. They were (1) increase of communal representation showing mistrust of Democracy (2) stipulation that candidates must be voters and residents in their constituencies, showing desire to limit the choice of electorates (3) segregation of towns from surrounding country districts to prevent union, (4) giving special representation to largely imaginary landlords was done to secure safe seats for the Government, (5) franchise in securable country districts appeared to have been based on selective place. Colonel Wedgwood, continuing, said "I call all this gerrymandering and of a type that would have raised a blush on the face of the eighteenth century borough-mongers. The Punjab Government may plead that their hands were forced to (1) and (2). But they made the commercial representation worse and they rejected, much more, the tolerable reserved seat method adopted in the Madras, Bombay and other provincial Governments, managed to change the undesirable residency qualification, and the Punjab Government could have done so had they honestly wanted free representation. But, the last paragraph of their defence requires a special word. Lalas Harkishen Lala and Duni Chand were by the rules and regulations made ineligible for election. I raised the point twice in the House of Commons and each time the Secretary of State regretted that the ex-convicts could not be allowed to stand. Then along comes Non-Cooperation. There is a marked shortage of National candidates and Government must have some for appearance sake. Then and not till then, do they discover that Lala Harkishen Lal is a patriot and not a felon and they obtain for him the necessary dispensation. I beg them not to quote such conduct as showing trust of the people."

BUCKINGHAM MILL FIRING.

APPOINTMENT OF INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE URGED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 18.

Some eleven councillors of the Madras Corporation have given notice to the President of the Corporation to hold a special meeting to consider the resolution that in view of a panic caused by the police firing on the people at Perambur barracks on the 9th December, the Corporation requests Government to appoint a representative committee to investigate and report on the incident at an early date.

(Continued from column6.)

Prince of Wales in Canada and Australasia is being published in January. The Prince is contributing an introduction. Profits of the sale will go to St. Dunstans Hospital.

EASTERN TELEGRAPH CO.

IMPROVEMENT IN COMMERCIAL SERVICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 16.
Recd. 0-20 a.m., Dec. 20.

At the annual meeting of the Eastern Telegraph Company Sir Denison Pender said that during the current year the Company had spent about 1,200,000 sterling on aditional cables from Malta to Alexandria and from Aden to Bombay. The commercial service had greatly improved. When the whole of the additional cables were working he fully anticipated that the service would be better than before the war.

DISCOVERY OF SILVER DEPOSITS IN YUKON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 16.
Recd. 0-20 a.m., Dec. 20.

The "Times" Toronto correspondent says it is reported that silver deposits revalling gold discoveries in Dawson in richness have been discovered in Mayo district of Yukon. Ore averages over two-hundred ounces per ton.

LATEST CABLES.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

AUSTRIA ADMITTED TO MEMBERSHIP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 16.
Recd. 0-20 a.m., Dec. 20.

Geneva.—The Assembly of the League of Nations has admitted Bulgaria to membership by 35 votes to 2 Costa Rica by 39 votes to 0 and Finland by 36 votes to 0. Luxembourg was admitted by nine votes remaining 30 abstaining. Motion by Mr. Rowell (Canada) to admit Armenia was rejected by 20 votes to 8. The Assembly by 35 out of 36 countries present adopted the motion by Lord Robert Cecil in favour of the admission of Austria amid loud applause. Mr. Millen (Australia) abstained from voting. The Assembly also elected by a secret ballot for a period of a year, four non-permanent members of the Council as provided for in Article Four of the Covenant namely Spain Brazil, Belgium and China.

REPARATION CONFERENCE.

STATEMENT BY GERMAN FINANCE MINISTER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 16.
Recd. 0-20 a.m., Dec. 20.

Brussels.—The Reparations Conference opened this morning. The sitting was devoted to a statement by Herr Schroeder, German Finance Minister, depicting Germany's economic situation most gloomily. He declared that the Allies must not put a knife to Germany's throat if they did not wish her to reach the condition of Austria.

EDMOND SCHUTTESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 16.
Recd. 0-20 a.m., Dec. 20.

Berne.—Edmond Schultess, who was the President in 1917, has been re-elected President.

LABOUR COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY.

RESULT OF ITS INVESTIGATIONS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 16.
Recd. 0-20 a.m., Dec. 20.

The Labour Commission of Enquiry reported the result of their visit to Ireland at a joint meeting of the National Executive and Parliamentary Labour Party in London yesterday. There was a long discussion on the report of two Commissioners on the conflagration in Cork, namely, that the Black and Tans with the revolvers drove off the people home before curfew and destruction began, when the streets were deserted. Choice of the places set on fire indicated a pre-conceived plan for destroying the whole centre of the city. The meeting unanimously decided that a commission would wait on the Premier to urge a further effort to arrive at a truce in Ireland with a view to negotiations for a permanent constitutional settlement.

A SEPTUAGENARIAN SHOT DEAD.

BY AN "INSANE" AUXILIARY CADET

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 16.
Recd. 0-20 a.m., Dec. 20.

The Irishmen are horrified at shooting dead of a septuagenarian. Canon Magner, and a farmer's son, Crowley, near Dunmanway, County Cork, by an auxiliary cadet who is now in custody and who is stated to be insane. The official report of the incident states that cadet and 30 Black and Tans were travelling in two motor lorries from Dunmanway to Cork to attend a funeral of a comrade recently shot dead in Cork, when they met Magner and Crowley. The cadet stopped the lorries, approached Crowley and asked him for his permit then shot him dead. He then shot Magner. The Resident Magistrate, Mr. Brady, narrowly escaped a similar fate. It is understood that the cadet was in a lorry which was ambushed at Cork on Saturday, when twelve cadets were wounded.

BOLSHEVIK ACTIVITY.

TROUBLE IN CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 16.
Recd. 0-20 a.m., Dec. 20.

There is a serious trouble in Czecho-Slovakia apparently owing to the Bolshevik activity. Seven people were killed and 19 injured in an encounter between the Police and the Communists at Brucx. Martial Law has been proclaimed in Moravia. A dozen members of the Revolutionary Committee have been arrested at Kladno. Documents have been discovered showing that certain Czech Communists in pay of Moscow intended to make Czecho-Slovakia a Russian colony.

ACCOUNT OF TRAVELS OF PRINCE OF WALES.

TO BE PUBLISHED IN BOOK FORM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 16.
Recd. 0-20 a.m., Dec. 20.

Book recording the travels of the

(Continued in column 5.)

DAIMLER
MOTOR CARRIAGES
The Engine that performs Continuously and silently
IN A CLASS, BY ITSELF
ABOVE ALL OTHERS.
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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, December 20, 1920.

HOPE OR DESPAIR?

We have received two communications from the Khilafat Committee which, taken in conjunction, seem to us deserving of the notice not only of our readers, but of the authorities as well, for they indicate a tendency in the officialdom of certain districts, which strikes us as unwise and even dangerous. The idea of the Non-Co-operation movement, which is cherished by officialdom, as something essentially dangerous and seditious, seems to us unfortunate as well as false. For a movement to be dangerous and seditious it must partake, to some extent, of the nature of conspiracy, or else must advocate rebellion or disorder. But the nature of conspiracy is to be secret and the Non-Co-operation and Khilafat movements are as open as the day; far from hiding any of their plans, the leaders, everyone can see, are candid to the point of imprudence in their public utterances; and far from advocating violence, the whole Non-Co-operation movement is an attempt to avoid violence by organisation and control of the discontented elements throughout India, which otherwise would certainly have caused serious disorders, and made the discontent still worse by drawing on themselves reprisals in the name of law and order. It is an attempt, as we see it, to force the Government to do justice to India in the Empire's foreign and internal policy; and it is justified, for no thinking man can seriously maintain that justice is at present being done to India, nor can any thinking man see any chance of justice being done to her in the immediate future; yet every thinking man agrees that justice should be done, and done immediately. The Non-Co-operationists still have hope that, if the Indians make their indignation strongly evident, the Government of India will in the end take part with them and force the Imperial Government to redress their wrongs.

In fact, the Non-Co-operation party are the optimists, and the Co operation party are the pessimists in Indian politics. The latter see no hope of England doing justice to India in the generous way which can alone relieve the situation, and so, in despair of ever righting things, they are content with "crumbs;" while Indians, and the honour of India, are degraded in Fiji, in East Africa, in South Africa, and elsewhere. The Muslims who still hold apart from the Khilafat movement feel as shocked and outraged by the present Turkish treaty as the others. Only, they have despaired of British honour, British justice. The Non-Co-operationists have not yet despaired. They are the people who were not attached to the British Raj by mere self-interest, but by the passionate devotion and belief which characterises all true Orientals when they give their faith. Their devotion has been outraged, their belief belied; and yet they are still hoping against hope. Which is the party best worth winning over from the point of view of the Government of India, and from the point of view of the Imperial Government? Are repressive measures due from Englishmen, who value the good name of England, to the party which preserves some hope of England? Could not the whole situation be relieved by sympathy? The first of the two communications which we have received from the Khilafat Committee is the copy of a telegram which was refused on the ground that it was objectionable to the authorities. We do not for a moment wish to dispute the wisdom of the authorities in refusing it. If we ourselves were the authorities we should most probably have refused it on the same grounds. We quote it for the contrast which it indicates between the conditions prevailing in the Bombay Presidency at this moment and those prevailing in some other parts of India. It runs:

> Khilafat workers and people in North-West Frontier are being most brutally treated. Offices of Khilafat Committees are raided and books taken away. Mansehra Khilafat Committee wired Central Khilafat Committee three thousand rupees as their contribution towards Khilafat Fund for which members have been arrested and money is being demanded back by Deputy and Chief Commissioner according to telegram. If Government of north-west Provinces is going bankrupt, Khilafat Committee can advance more than three thousand. (This looks perilously like an offer of co-operation—Ed. "B. C."). No use torturing people of North-West Province in spite of people doing their work peacefully. This incident furnishes to the world a fine specimen of British justice human and good administration of this country. Can recommend League of Nations for giving more mandates to England over Eastern countries after this little bit of Prussian humanism."

Conditions in the North-West Provinces are evidently widely different from those prevailing in the region of Bombay. Many of the English in India seem to regard the freedom which has been allowed to Non-Co-operators and Khilafat workers as a danger to the State. To these we would point out that, in the Bombay Presidency, the Non-Co-operation movement is developing not only peacefully but in a useful manner, whereas in the provinces where it has been restricted and interfered with by the Government we hear of disorders, and the movement seems likely to develop into one of mere opposition to the Government, without the slightest hope of fruitfulness for India or of public service. Therefore we ourselves prefer the method of the Bombay Presidency, and could almost find it in our hearts to compliment its Government were it not for the deportation of Mr. Horniman, which we cannot forget. It is true that the greater part of the Bombay Presidency is sufficiently remote from the frontier to secure its rulers from considerations which must occupy them with regard to frontier provinces, and that in Sind there have been some repressive measures with regard to Muslim agitation. It is natural that the rulers should feel some anxiety with regard to agitation among Muslims in a frontier province which may at any time be threatened by a Muslim army; though we believe that the anxiety arises from a lack of understanding of the whole Khilafat question, and the attitude of Indian Muslims in regard to it. At any rate it is in England's power at present to protect the North-West Frontier and remove the discontent of Indian Muslims more effectually than by any repressive measures that official ingenuity can devise. But while we can make some allowance for nervousness in the northern part of the Presidency, that is not the case in the South; and the second communication which we have to notice is concerned with Belgaum. We publish elsewhere an order of the District Magistrate of Belgaum to the Secretary of the Habibiya Library in that town to remove "a red Flag with Turkish Crescent and Star" from the said library building and the Secretary's reply on behalf of the members. While we cannot, as a student of Islamic history, endorse quite all that the Secretary has said with regard to the antiquity of that flag as the banner of Islam—the first standards of Islam were of plain colours without any emblem—the crescent has been ab antiquo the recognised emblem of Islam just as the Cross is the recognised emblem of Christianity; and the star was added when Constantinople fell. It has always been the custom for the banner of the Khalifal dynasty to be regarded as the banner of Islam, and the red flag with white crescent and star of the Ottoman Khilafat has been so long recognised in India, and by the Government of India, as the banner of the Indian Muslims, that we cannot understand this sudden move against it, which is bound to have an ill effect on Muslim feeling. Surely it is not the moment to cause needless irritation, and we have been assured that the British Government has never questioned the position of the Sultan of Turkey as Khalifah of the Muslims. To Indian Muslims an affront to the "red flag with the Turkish crescent and star," is an affront to Islam, and that we feel quite sure would not be countenanced, much less intended, by the Government of India.

MR. CHURCHILL ON THE MIDDLE EAST

Though the present House of Commons is far from being representative of the nation, the fact that so many as 82 Members should have sided with Mr. Asquith in demanding a reduction of the supplementary Army Estimates shows the strength of the feeling even in that Tory-ridden assembly on the subject of the Persian and Mesopotamian adventures of the Coalition war-lords. The real meaning of both Mr. Churchill's and the Premier's apology—for it is nothing else—for the heavy burdens they are thrusting on the British tax-payer, is that having made a mess of the business the nation is bound to stick to it to the end for the sake of prestige at least, if for nothing else. Both of them emphasize the fact that there is no other alternative but to continue the military occupation of Mesopotamia and the defence of the northern frontiers of Persia. Both challenge their critics to say "Let us clear out." These tactics are no doubt, ingenious, but the country will not, we hope, be hoodwinked by them. It has been clear from the beginning of the Mesopotamian and Persian adventures that the war-lords in the Cabinet had counted without their host in seeking to impose an alien yoke on the Arabs and the Persians and that they had imagined that the task would be a very easy affair. The permission, freely given, for the officers' families to join the former even at the most exposed outposts showed how little both the civil and military authorities anticipated trouble. As Mr. Churchill sadly confesses the rebellion upset all the calculations of the statesmen and the extraordinary complacency of the men on the spot.

Reading Mr. Churchill's defence of the policy that has hitherto been pursued in respect of both Persia and Mesopotamia, one cannot but reflect on the melancholy fact that misfortune is dogging the War-Office here too as it did in Gallipoli, the Crimea and Northern Russia—in fact, wherever Mr. Churchill exercised the responsibility for the adventure. The Persian adventure, for which Mr. Churchill shares the responsibility with Lord Curzon, may be regarded as all but a dismal failure, which it will be if the Persian Mejliss refuses to ratify the Anglo-Persian convention. Nearly twenty millions will have been wasted on the Persian adventure by the end of the year, and what does the British nation stand to reap thereby? Practically nothing. The prospects of the Persian Parliament endorsing the Agreement are extremely shadowy and, even if the Agreement is ratified by the present assembly, what guarantee is there that, unless backed by British bayonets, the Agreement will be a permanent one? Is the British taxpayer prepared to bear fresh and unlimited burdens for the sake of retaining the ephemeral good will of Persia? Mr. Churchill says he is giving the Persians another and final chance to put their house in order—under the protection of the British bayonets. The lesson of his Russian adventure is apparently forgotten by him. The Persians, like the Russians, would be best able to put their house in order if left entirely to themselves. The presence of an alien force in the country is hardly conducive to that self-respect which alone can engender the spirit of self-help and independence which Mr. Churchill wishes to see created in Persia. The longer the British troops are kept in Persia, the more distant is bound to become the prospect of Persia standing on her own legs.

As for Mesopotamia, that country is apparently going to justify the nickname of "Mess-pot." It has cost the British taxpayers already over 50 million and, all Mr. Churchill's and his colleague's protestations notwithstanding, will not cost very much less during the next few years at least. It is a pity that excepting General Townsend no Liberal statesman could be found in the House advocating withdrawal from that country. Even Mr. Asquith appears disinclined to accept the challenge of the Premier and openly declare that the British should clear out of Mesopotamia for the good of themselves as well as of the Arabs. The lure of oil and cotton and the prospects of adding lustre to the glory of the Empire by territorial expansion have proved too compelling for even Liberals of the old type. The war has effectively blinded them to the risks of over-ambition and of piling up the burdens on the already bent back of the taxpayer. While General Townsend is uttering a warning that Mesopotamia will not "pay" for at least 15 or 20 years, Mr. Churchill and his colleagues are trying to convince the British public that in a year or two the country will be self-supporting and cease to be a burden to the taxpayer in Great Britain. The Premier assures the world that Britain has no intention of "governing" Mesopotamia, and that an Arab administration is being set up, supported by Arab bayonets, which will relieve the present British administration of much of its responsibility. But any one who knows the Arab will refuse to subscribe to the cheery optimism of the Premier and his advisers on Oriental politics. The Arab spirit is too independent and adventurous for us to imagine that it will consent to be curbed by such blandishments mingled with "firmness" as are being shown. There is every likelihood of the Arab throwing off the bit one day and cantering away, for all the trouble we may take to tame him. The Mesopotamian experiment is a novel one in history, but whether it succeeds or fails, it needs no prophet to foresee that it will entail such heavy burdens on the British tax-payer as he will be hardly able to bear and as will hardly compensate him in any conceivable manner for a long time to come. In this connection, Indians are fully aware that an ignoble attempt is being made in certain unscrupulous quarters to saddle a portion of the burden of the Mesopotamian adventure on the tax-payer of this country. The British public should clearly understand that India is in noway responsible for this adventure and has absolutely no love for the "mandate" which Britain has earned for herself. If the truth is to be told the public of India are wholly opposed to this mandate and will resist to the utmost any attempt to divert any portion of the financial burden on that account to the shoulders of the Indian tax-payer. We hope the Government of India and Mr Montagu are perfectly aware of this feeling in India and will not countenance any clandestine movement, here or in England, to force the Indian tax-payer to share the cost of the military occupation of Mesopotamia or Persia.

Notes of the Day.

Sir Hugh Barnes on Mesopotamia.

The peculiar mentality of the Anglo Indian bureaucrat is nowhere better illustrated than in some of the suggestions which Sir Hugh Barnes, for some time Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, and later Lieutenant-Governor of Burma and member of the India Council, makes in the course of a letter addressed to "The Times" on the subject of the Middle East. He vehemently opposes the Aga Khan's proposal that the British troops should evacuate both Persia and Mesopotamia. Sir Hugh Barnes' conception of Britain's mission in both these countries is wholly altruistic. "We have been given a mandate for Mesopotamia," he says; "would it be consistent with that trust to abandon the trading community or the townspeople and to leave the Arabs to fight out among themselves some possible form of Government?" It is such benevolent considerations alone that have entered into the calculations of the statesmen who have conferred on their country the mandate for these territories. Sir Hugh repudiates the suggestion that "oil" had anything to do with the acceptance of the mandate, though incidentally he admits that the military operations "saved the existing oil refineries on the Persian bank of the Shat-el-Arab." The Anglo-French-Dutch scramble for the Mosul concessions is, of course, entirely ignored by him.

Misguided Altruism.

Sir Hugh Barnes is also equally altruistic in his conception of his country's duty towards Persia. He opposes the withdrawal of the Indian Brigade from that country, for, says he, if that were done, Persia, at the moment, would be absolutely defenceless, having neither money for arms, nor trained troops. In this connection, Sir Hugh's altruism and patriotism take an extraordinary turn. "I hold very strongly" says this ex-Civilian, "that the whole cost of the British Indian troops in Persia for the short-time it may be necessary to keep them in the country should undoubtedly be borne by India and not by the British tax-payer." The maintenance of a strong united and independent Persia is, in his opinion, an Indian rather than a British interest, "for it is ultimately related to Indian defence." If this statement is true, then why did Britain accept the mandate for Mesopotamia, instead of conferring it on India; and why is Britain seeking to pose as the guardian of Persia instead of allowing the Government of India to do so? Those who call the tune must be prepared to pay the piper. To say that India has a greater interest than Britain in maintaining the hold on Mesopotamia and Persia is to pervert the truth. Sir Hugh Barnes, with the characteristic "magnanimity" of the Anglo-Indian bureaucrat, coolly proposes that the whole burden of maintenance of the troops in Persia should be saddled on the Indian tax-payer. Sir Hugh takes credit for being "the first person to suggest that India should contribute a hundred millions to the cost of the war." And yet the world has been told all along by these same bureaucrats that this gift of a hundred millions was "a voluntary contribution from loyal and devoted India!" Sir Hugh's magnanimity does not stop here. He further suggests that "India might fairly be asked to pay a proportion of the expenses entailed by the war." Truly the generosity of the Anglo-Indian Bureaucrat would be hard to beat—only it is at other people's cost!

BRITISH COMMITMENTS IN MID EAST.

HEAVY BURDEN ON TAXPAYER.

MR. CHURCHILL'S DEFENCE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 15.
Recd. 9 a.m., Dec. 19.

In the House of Commons, during the debate on the Supplementary Army Estimates, Mr. Churchill announced that General Ironside's force at Kasvin, which was practically the sole protection for North-West Persia and Teheran would be withdrawn in Spring. Meanwhile, we were trying to rouse the Persian Government to a sense of its responsibility for self-protection. It was melancholy to contemplate the possibility of the ancient capital and monarchy being engulfed. (Cheers).

TEN MILLIONS DUE TO INDIA.

Referring to the ten millions repayment to India, Mr. Churchill said he considered that the charge would require further investigation, to which Mr. Montagu agreed, and discussion between the departments. Although there was no doubt that the accounts had been meticulously complied, the account had been compiled solely in India by those not interested in the British taxpayer. He intimated the possibility that some of the stores had been used in the Afghan campaign, in which case they would be charged to India. If necessary the whole matter would be subjected to an impartial arbitration on the disputed points India was also charging one and a half million sterling for locomotives supplied during the war for Mesopotamia and East Africa, which were now to be handed over to the civil governments there.

REFUGEES COST MILLION AND QUARTER.

There was also a charge of one and quarter million for the 16,000 Assyrian Chaldean and 10,000 Armenian refugees in Mesopotamia. It was difficult to say what would be done with those people, but Government agreed that we should get rid of our responsibility in this connection as soon as possible. The eighteen millions sterling for the Middle East was almost all for Mesopotamia and Persia and the greater part was due to expenses of the East Persian forces. The main item related to the Meshed force, which had successfully accomplished its mission of preventing the infiltration of hostile propaganda into Afghanistan during the last phase of the war.

COST OF EAST PERSIAN FORCE.

Mr. Churchill said he had hoped that this force would have been withdrawn much sooner than it had been, but he emphasised the difficulties in this connection. He had asked for a detailed account of the charges of General Malleson's force, but India was unable to give him the figures prior to the financial year 1919-20 when the East Persian force cost eight million and in the present year four and half million, while the corresponding figures for the South Persian force were three and three-quarter million and half a million respectively.

GENERAL IRONSIDE'S FORCE.

Referring to the withdrawal of General Ironsides's force in Spring, Mr. Churchill said that Government hoped that some Persian force might be formed to protect the capital after we had gone. We were giving the Persians another and a final chance to put their house in order by Spring. More than that could not be asked of us. The cost of General Ironside's force was about five million for the year. Mr. Churchill emphasised that the withdrawal would be a great relief militarily in view of the fact that the force's line of communications was six-hundred miles long and transport was maintained by motor cars.

REBELLION PREVENTS WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS.

Dealing with Mesopotamia, Mr. Churchill emphasised that Government had reduced their forces there as fast as they could during 1918 and they only suspended the process of reduction after a clear warning from the military commanders in Mesopotamia, immediately after which the rebellion occurred. Now we were emerging from the arduous, costly but successful campaign, the process of reduction would be resumed. General Haldane was of opinion that it would be possible to reduce the garrison at the end of financial year to the limit at which it stood in June last before the additional reinforcements from India were brought in. It was impossible to go further at present and anyhow there must undoubtedly be a substantial charge on the Army estimates next year for Mesopotamia.

POSITION IN MESOPOTAMIA.

Mr. Churchill reviewed the history of the position in Mesopotamia, drawing attention to Government's efforts to reduce their commitments being hung up by the rebellion. He eulogised General Haldane's wisdom capacity and his success in breaking up the rebellion. We were only now emerging from a campaign in which we had been fighting for our lives. We had begun to resume the reduction of the garrison. Mr. Churchill stated that it was useless getting excited. The House could dismiss the Government by refusing to vote the additional nine millions for Mesopotamia, but, dismissal of Government would not alter, the difficulties nor reduce the expenditure, for complete evacuation would involve us in heavy fighting. If we scuttled out the country would be ruined and a heavier expense would be imposed on the British taxpayer. It would be most imprudent to allow the impression to get abroad that we were going to cast down our responsibilities out of weakness If we forced the situation coolly and firmly and pursued a policy of contracting commitments, and establishing congenial local government, it would relieve us of this burden and enable the great natural riches of country to be developed to the advantage of the Empire and the whole world.

GENERAL TOWNSHEND PESSIMISTIC.

General Townshend, in the course of a maiden speech, declared that it was a mistake to occupy, the whole of Mesopotamia. We should simply hold the province of Basra. That was the solution to the Mesopotamian question. Mr. Churchill had said that the forces had been reduced to 70,000. General Townshend declared that seventy thousand troops in the East were sufficient to conquer half Asia. If he had had them only the Black Sea would have stopped him. As regards the potentialities of the country General Townshend said that if we put millions into the country as we had done in Egypt, then in 15 or 20 years it would begin to pay. (Cheers.)

MR. ASQUITH MOVES REDUCTION OF VOTE.

Mr. Asquith moved the reduction of vote by a million. He enquired what were the present prospects in Mesopotamia and what progress had been made in the first great mandatory experiment.

PREMIER ON NEW COMPLICATIONS IN TURKEY.

Mr. Lloyd George said that the occurrences in Greece had complicated the situation in Constantinople. He emphasised that the powers were richly awaiting developments before deciding on the policy with regard to Constantinople. Britain in conjunction with the Allies had got to decide whether they were prepared to restore the guardianship of the Straits to Turkey. A decision in the affirmative would invite the same treachery as nearly proved disastrous to the allied cause. (Cheers.) At present there was a Greek division in the Ismidt Peninsula and he did not know what effect the new Government in Greece would have. The House must definitely decide that the guardianship of Straits must remain under the control of Britain, France and Italy. Britain had made its full contribution towards the guardianship. France had other difficulties, but was doing her best Italy had not yet contributed and this inevitably added to our difficulties.

MISTAKE TO GIVE UP MANDATE.

Referring to the quarters which were continually talking about squandering money in Mesopotamia, Mr. Lloyd George emphasised that not a single critic dared say "Clear out altogether," but that was the only alternative policy to the present polick. It wuld be a fundamental mistake to give up the mandate, for our future in the East, even more than in the West, depended on our good name stated by our word that we did not intend to attempt to govern Mesopotamia. Sir Percy Cox had already established an Arab Ministry, who were at present forming an Arab constitution, while an Arab force was being formed.

PREMIER ON BARGAIN WITH INDIA.

Mr. Lloyd George, referring to the ten million for India, pointed out that it was the result of the bargain in 1914 by which all stores above what were required for normal cost of the Indian Army would be paid by the British taxpayer. He said that we should accept the accounts from the India Government, who would investigate the matter with great care and see what amount might fairly be contributed by the British taxpayer and what should fall on the Indian taxpayer.

MR. ASQUITH'S MOTION REJECTED.

In the House of Commons the supplementary army estimates were agreed to Mr. Asquith's motion for reduction was rejected by 286 votes to 92.

WANTED FURTHER INFORMATION.

"THE TIME'S" ADVICE TO COMMONS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 15.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Dec. 18.

The "Times" in a leader considers that the House of Commons should refuse to pass the Supplementary Army Estimates to-day until further information is forthcoming. It instances the "mysterious" East Persion force and the enormous sums spent on the western frontiers of Baluchistan and Afghanistan and suggests that at least fifty millions sterling were expended in East Persia. In this connection it asks if the ten millions, claimed by the Government of India for stores and supplies really relate to East Persia.

ARMENIA AND TURKISH NATIONALISTS

PRESIDENT WILSON'S MEDIATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 15.
Recd. 9 a.m., Dec. 19.

Washington.—President Wilson has selected Mr. Morgenthau, formerly American Ambassador in Turkey, as his personal representative in the mediation negotiations between Armenia and the Turkish Nationalists.

INSTRUCTIONS TO PROVINCIAL HEADS.

ORDER UNDER ROYAL SIGN MANUAL

HOW TO WORK THE GOVT. OF INDIA ACT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DELHI, Dec. 17.

A press communique states:—The following are the terms of the instructions which are being issued under the Royal Sign Manual to the Governor or acting Governor for the time being of each Governor's province:—

George R. I. Instructions to the Governor or acting Governor for the time being of the presidency-Province of:—Whereas by the Government of India Act provision has been made for the gradual development of self-governing institutions in British India with a view to the progressive realisation of Responsible Government in that country as an integral part of our Empire and whereas it is our will and pleasure that in the execution of the office of the Governor in and over the Presidency or the Province of— you shall further the purposes of the said Act to the end that the institutions and methods of Government therein provided shall be laid upon the best and surest foundations, that the people of the Presidency or Province shall acquire such habits of political action and respect such conventions as will best and soonest fit them for self-Government and that our authority and the authority of the Governor-General in Council shall be duly maintained. Now, therefore, we do hereby direct and enjoin you and declared our will and pleasure to be as follows:—

1. You shall do all that lies in your power to maintain those standards of good administration, to encourage religious toleration, cooperation and good will among all classes and creeds, to ensure the probity of public finance and the solvency of the Presidency—Province, and to programme all measures making for the moral, social and industrial welfare of the people and tending to fit all classes of the population without distinction to take their due slare in the public life and Government of the country.

2. You should bear in nind that it is necessary and expedient that those now and hereafter to be enfranchised shall appreciate the duties, responsibilities, and advantages which spring from the privilege of enfranchisement. That is to say that those who exercise the power henceforvard entrusted to them of returning representatives to the Legislative Council being enabled to percieve the effects of their choice of a representative, and that those who are returned to the Council, being enabled to percieve the effects of their votes given therein, shall come to look for the redress of their grievances and the improvement of their condition to the working of representative institutions.

3. In as much as certain matters have been reserved for the administration according to law of the Governor in Council in respect of which the authority of our Governor-General in Council shall remain unimpaired, while certain other maters have been transferred to the administraion of the Governor acting with a minister it will be for you so to regulate the business of the Governor of Presidency-provice that so far as may be possible he responsibility for each of these represse classes of matters may be kept clear ad distinct.

JOINT DELIBERATION.

4. Nevertheless you shall enforce te habit of joint deliberation between yourself, your councillors and your ministers n order that the experience of your offici advisers may be at the disposal of yor ministers, and that the knowledge of yor ministers, as to the wishes of people may e at the disposal of your councillors.

5. You should assist ministers by all te means in your power in the administratn of the transferred subjects and advise thn in regard to their relations with the Legislative Council.

In considering a minister's advice al deciding whether or not there is sufficie cause in any case to dissent from his opinic you shall have due regard to his relatio with the Legislative Council and to t wishes of the people of the presid province, as expressed by their represen atives therein.

But in addition to the general respon ibilities with which you are, whether statute or under this instrument, charge we do further hereby specially require an charge you:—(1) To see that whatsoeve measures in your opinion necessary fo maintaining safety and tranquility in a parts of your presidency-province and fo preventing occasions of religious or racis conflict are duly taken and that all order issued by our Secretary of State or by ou Governor-General in Council on our behalf to whatever matters relating, are duly com plied with. (2) To take care that du provision shall be made for the advancemen and social welfare of those classes amongs the people committed to your charge, wh whether on account of the smallness of thei number of their lack of educational e material advantages or from any othe cause, specially rely upon our protection an cannot as yet fully rely for their welfar upon joint political action, and that suel classes shall not suffer or have cause to fea neglect or oppression. (3) To see that reasonable orders and diligence shown in order of your Government and no act of their execution. (5) To take care that your Legislative Council shall be so framewhile the people inhabiting the said that any one of the diverse interests of, opresidency-province shall enjoy all facilities arising from, race, religion, education for the development of Commercial and social condition, wealth or any other cir Industrial undertakings no monopoly or cumstance may receive unfair advantage especial privilege which is against the com may unfairly be deprived of privileges, omon interest shall be established and no advantages which they have heretofore enfair discrimination shall be made in enjoyed, or be excluded from the enjoyment matters affecting Commercial or Industrial of benefits which may hereafter be confer interests. And we do hereby charge you to red on the the people at large. (4) To communicate these, our instructions, to the safeguard all members of our services members of your Executive Council and your employed in the said presidency or province Ministers and to publish the same in your in the legitimate exercise of their functions sidency province in such manner as you and in the enjoyment of all recognised by think fit.

rights and privileges, and to see that your government order all things justly and

REPARATIONS CONFERANCE.

GERMANY'S ENORMOUS DEBTS.

NOTE TO ALLIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 15.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Dec. 18.

Brusels.—M. Delacroix Belgian Premier, has been elected Chairman of the Reparations Conference which opens to-morrow. According to the "Etoile Belge" the German delegation has handed a Note to the Allied experts on Germany's economic and financial situation. It emphasises the magnitude of the floating debt which actually exceeds £165,918 million marks and is still accumulating. The only chance of salvation is the application of drastic fiscal reforms already inaugurated, but which will take a long time to affect the finances. The note concludes that if it becomes impossible to souve the financial crisis because a section of the people clings to wealth in bonds an immense economic catastrophe is inevitable.

DELHI REPRESSIVE ORDERS

MR. GANDHI'S ADVICE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DELHI, Dec. 18.

In reply to the enquiry addressed to Mr. Gandhi by the Khilafat Committee of Delhi regarding disbandment of the volunteer corps and defence of the Khilafat worker, whose case is now being heard before the Court of Additional Magistrate, Mr. Gandhi wires as follows:—

"Order of disbandment must be obeyed. No lawyers can be engaged for defence."

ALIGARH UNIVERSITY.

MAHOMEDABAD DONATES ONE LAKH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALIGARH, Dec. 18.

Yesterday, Mr. Campbell, Magistrate of Aligarh, entertained the Raja of Muhamadabad to an evening party. Last night, the dinner given by the Raja Sahib was a great success. The King-Emperor's, University's and Vice-Chancellor's toasts were proposed and very enthusiastically drunk. All the speakers, including the Raja Sahib and Sahibzada Sultan Ahmad Khan, the Judicial Minister of the Gwalior State, repudiated the idea of Sir Seyed's policy being unsuited to the present times and that the Aligarh University was, or will be, merely a machine for turning out slaves They all denounced the movement of educational Non-Cooperation and Mr. Sultan advised the students to look most to their studies and never to take part in impracticable politics, although he permitted them to study politics and watch closely all the political movements. The Raja Sahib's toast was proposed by Mr. Campbell, the Collector.

The Raja Sahib, in course of his reply, proposed a form of educational Non-Cooperation which was to raise funds for educational institutions on such an enormous scale as to make it impossible for Government or any State to be able to contribute to it and for this purpose, he suggested to take to door-to-door begging. With a view to making it a practical start, he himself promised to donate a lakh of rupees to the Muslim University. The senior students, taking part in the toast speeches, declared on behalf of the entire student community of the Muslim University to be deadly averse to the educational Non-Cooperation and to remain unflinchingly loyal to the mother institution. Some donations to the University, in honour of the Vice-Chancellor, were also announced, including one of Rs. 1,000 by Sahibzada Abdurrahman Khan of Bhikampur, an ex-student of the College. Nawab Ahamad said Khan, O.B.E., of Ghatari, also an ex-student of Aligarh, donated a life-size oil painting of Sir Harcourt Butler laying wreaths on Sir Syed's tomb. The whole University colony was very jubilant on receiving the news of the appointment of the Raja Sahib to the U. P. Government Executive Council. He left for Lucknow last night, and the Principal gave three days holiday in his honour.

The Raja Sahib gave a donation of Rs. 1,000 for tea cups to the University for future tea functions.

CABLE ITEM.

The Lords, debating the Agricultural Bill deleted the provision providing for a certain measure of control of husbandry.

NON-CO-OPERATION IN EDUCATION

"BUILDING UP SWARAJYA BEFORE OUR VERY EYES."

MR. PICKTHALL'S FAITH IN NON-CO-OPERATION

PRINCIPAL GIDWANI SILENCES CRITICS.

PROF. KALELKAR'S EXHORTATION TO MARATHA STUDENTS

Principal A. T. Gidwani and Prof. Kalelkar of the National College, at Ahmedabad, delivered a lecture on "Non-Cooperation in Education" at the Marwari Vidyalaya on Saturday night, Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall presiding. Thousands of students were present at the meeting, and questions were asked at the close of the lecture.

MR. PICKTHALL.

Mr. Pickthall said: "What am I to say to you? I have come here at the reques of Prof. Gidwani to introduce men who need no introduction to you. I need introduction, and I need it much more than they need. With regard to these men, I know very little. But this I do know, and it seems to me of very great importance they are not only saying things, but they are doing things. They are trying to build up in this land a system of national education in connection with the Non-Cooperation movement. The Non-Cooperation movement is my movement in this country. (Cheers.) I am for it. (Applause.) First of all, because I am a Moslem. I have been trying to prevent the British Government from joining in the partition of the Turkish Empire for the last ten years. And non-co-operation was primarily started in India to prevent the partition of the Turkish Empire by the British Government. That is why I came to India. Therefore I am for the Non-Cooperation movement, heart and soul. (Cheers.) Now that I am in India, I see very many other reasons for your non-co-operation, besides the Turkish Empire. Look at Fiji! Look at East Africa! Look at the treatment to the people of India all over the British Empire. Is it right? Is it in any way justifiable? Does it show the benevolent intentions of the rulers of the British Empire, or of the Government of India which we are told is going to lead Indians to complete Swaraja in a little while if they cooperate?

Continuing, Mr. Pickthall asked what they could do. They could not do anything by force. All the force, all the modern inventions for the destruction of our fellowmen were on the other side, thank God; they had no force to resist. But they could stand apart and say: We are not with you. Until you give us our rights we shall have nothing to do with you. That is our position. He believed that there was no answer to that attitude of Non-cooperation. That attitude had become necessary not only in India but all over Asia. (Cheers.)

Mr. Pickthall proceeded: But supposing —I have English feelings as well as Moslem feelings—that they grant all that the non-cooperationists ask for, very soon. I hope they will. If that is going to happen, what need is there for National Education, for the national structure which you are building up? Should the work cease? Certainly not! What is this English education that too many people in India have been idolising for so many years? Perhaps you are not cruel to little animals."

The speaker then gave the instance of a squirrel which is kept in a revolving cage and amuses itself by turning the cage round and round. That was the kind of education which made B.A.'s and M.A.'s the son doing the same round as the father never getting any further forward. It was a revolving cage. "But you have got to get of it This movement of Non-Co-operation is building up Swarajya before our very eyes, and you must go on."

MARATHA HIGH SCHOOL RESOLUTIONS

He then read the following resolutions passed by the students of the Maratha High school in a meeting that afternoon, when about 125 students were present:—

1. We the students of the Maratha High School do solemnly pray to God to bless this meeting to give us, our parents, and our school authorities, more light, to awaken, feeble minded as we are, the consciences of us all and to give us the courage of our convictions.

2. We assure our teachers and parents of our sincere, scrupulous and unstinted regard for them in all our proceedings in respect of National Education and pledge ourselves to pursue the aim of National Education in a most peaceful, dignified and honourable way.

3. We fervently request Mr. P. A. Deshpande, the Superintendent of our school to nationalise it straightway, in immediate consultation with our parents, and the parents of other Marathi speaking boys in Bombay to support Mr. Deshpande in all possible ways, if he decides very soon to nationalise his school. We further request Mr. Deshpande to communicate to us his decision by the evening of the 22nd instant.

4. We specially appeal most sincerely to our teachers, who have all along been dear to us and who have made undoubted sacrifices in the cause of education, to bear if necessary further sacrifices and enable Mr. Deshpande to nationalise our school.

5. On our own part we solemnly assure Mr. Deshpande, on our honour, to do everything humanly possible by canvassing pecuniary aid as volunteers and otherwise to help him in nationalising his school.

6. This meeting further resolves that the president is authorised to send a copy of these resolutions to Mr. P. A. Deshpande, the principal of the Maratha High School.

PROF. KALELKAR.

Prof. Kalelkar who spoke in Marathi said by coming in contact and knowing such men as Mr. Havell and Mr. Andrews they had come to know that the English nation, as such, was not a bad nation. But the English had what they call egotism; they had a notion that whatever they did was good. He for one could not give credit to English education for their national awakening. It was because their national leaders had tried all means of advancement and found them wanting that they had taken up this attitude and movement of non-co-operation. In the Gujarath, which was thought to be a moderate province, they had nearly three thousand students taking advantage of national educational institutions, whereas in the Maharashtra, which was peopled by spirited men, they had very few students who had joined national schools and colleges. In those cases where their patriotism was concerned, where their conscience was concerned, where they had to place the service of their country in the forefront, they should even go against the wishes of their parents had disobey them They could do without English education for the sake of their country, but they could not do without serving their country. Even if they left their schools for a year they could not lose much. He then spoke of the extraordinary working capacity of Mr. Gandhi who sometimes worked for 20 and 22 hours per day without any rest. Their leaders were working for the sake of the country and laying down their lives, even, but what were the young men doing? They were pining for their Matriculation and other examinations. When he asked Mr. Tilak what his views were on non-co-operation, he said if the people in the country were prepared to follow him in that movement, he would be only too willing to lead them. What more did they want now than that? In this race for Swarajya, Gujrathis had beaten them by a long lead. It was no time for speaking; it was time for action; and it was for them to justify their existence as Indians. He exhorted them to follow non-cooperation and thus attain their goal of Swarajya. (Cheers).

Mr. Sharma, a Bengali student, then spoke.

PRINCIPAL GIDWANI.

Principal Gidwani then said they were fortunate that evening they had a President one of those true followers of Isaac, the dishonour of which was one of the main planks in their present struggle. They had in their midst as chairman, a gentlemen, who not only fought during his stay in India, but years before he came to this country for the honour and prestige of the Turkish Empire. Those who knew his work in the English press knew that he came with the best of credentials. He hoped Bombay will have greater evidence of him in public life (Cheers). The speaker felt that for the void created by Mr. Horniman's (cheers) deportation—it would never be filled up except by Mr. Horniman as the chairman was saying—their chairman was not a poor substitute. Mr. Gidwani then referred to the articles in "The Bombay Chronicle" and hoped they were only the fore-runners of such articles as Mr. Horniman had written during the Satyagraha movement.

Continuing, the speaker said they were engaged in a solemn war against the established government of India and the non-co-operators wanted the students to enlist themselves in the national army, dressed in the national uniform of *Khadder*. He wished to tell them that evening what part they were to take in that struggle. He thought that the most important part was the first part of their struggle. It was stated by their friends that if the boys left their colleges and schools the Government ned not worry; they were also told that in the Native States everything was flourishing without education, and if they left the colleges they would relieve the government of this troublesome question. That was the psychology of those who ruled this country. It was all right for the British Government not to have opened schools, but to open them and not to have joined them shook the very moral authority of the Government as nothing did. He said that on the authority of Mr. Benn Spoor that it would shake the moral prestige of the British Government to see the colleges and schools empty. Mr. Spoor had also stated that the springing up of colleges and schools would be adding to the prestige of our movement. Non-co-operation did not mean destruction, and destruction alone. It no more mean destruction than Shiva. Shiva meant not destruction, but a radical reconstruction always. It did not mean destruction, but throwing off of old garments and wearing new ones. Indians did not mean anarchy by the non-cooperation movement.

Within the space of two months there had already evolved in this country two or three universities and hundreds of schools

(Continued on next page.)

"IT IS NOT BASED ON IGNORANCE."

MR. SPOOR ON NON-COOPERATION.

HIS HOPE FOR A STILL BETTER WAY.

Mr. Ben C. Spoor, who is in Bombay, granted an interview to the Associated Press of India.

Asked regarding his mission, Mr. Spoor said: "I have come to India in a dual capacity—as a fraternal delegate of the British Labour movement and as Chairman of the British Committee of the Indian National Congress. My primary duty is to convey to the Indian Nationalists the good wishes of the British Labour and to assure them that in their fight for freedom and for the completest form of Self-Government, the Democracy of Britain is whole-heartedly with them. My second object is to study not the superficial aspects of the present crisis but, as far as possible, the inwardness of the situation."

Questioned how he could expect to grasp the situation in so short a time, Mr. Spoor replied: "Of course one fully realises that a problem so complex as that facing India to-day cannot be grasped in all its details in the course of a few weeks' stay in your country. It may, however, be possible to discern some of the chief tendencies and, in a measure, to gauge likely developments. At all events, one will go back to England better informed and more qualified to express an opinion. I am hoping to meet men and women of different points of view in the centres visited and at the Nagpur Congress, for whilst it does appear as though Mahatma Gandhi's propaganda is, at the moment, sweeping the country in an extraordinary manner complete unanimity as to his suggested method has not yet been secured."

Proceeding, Mr. Spoor stated: As you doubtlessly know, I was a member of the Select Committee that considered the Government of India Bill last year. One thing struck me about the Indian witnesses who gave evidence and it was that, whilst there was an absolute unanimous demand for Home Rule, there were obvious differences of opinion as to whether Mr. Montagu's Reforms Scheme was actually a step towards it. It may be that some of these differences have been composed. The Punjab tragedy and the Khilafat question may have brought about a complete unity amongst the people of India than has ever before existed. Still, it is clear that there are minorities (how powerful I cannot estimate) that do not yet accept the policy of Non-Cooperation.

It is exceedingly difficult for an Englishman visiting this country for the first time to arrive at a reasoned judgment of the policy. The psychology of the situation is not easily understood. Though profoundly convinced of the fundamental unity of East and West, one is equally conscious of very real differences in what might be termed "reliance upon normal and spiritual force as a factor in practical politics." Temperamental differences too cannot be disregarded. It may be that the idealist is the only practical man, but our British machinery of Government is not based on that idea. And whilst the whole spirit of Britain believes in Justice and Freedom temporary forms of Government give very inadequate expression to that spirit. We are a "practical people and our inclination is to judge a movement like 'Non-Cooperation' in its immediate practical effect and with little thought of its ethical significance."

NON-COOPERATION.

Turning to the subject of Non-Cooperation, the British Labour Delegate said: "If India can successfully carry through a bloodless revolution, if by non-violent methods she can secure her complete Freedom, she will achieve what no nation has ever achieved before. I, for one, hoped that, weak as was the Reforms Scheme, Indians would work it for what it was worth continuing meanwhile their agitation for fuller justice. But, the new factors that entered into the situation with the Punjab revelations and the blow struck at Mahomedan prestige have seemingly convinced the majority of Indians that justice is unobtainable from the British Government. The people of this country are finally the judges as to the method they should adopt and whilst many of us in England would have liked to see the closest cooperation in the task of freeing India, it almost looks as though the doctrine of Non-Cooperation is going to be generally accepted by the great mass of the Indian people.

"I have frequently been asked what alternative method I would suggest. And I realise it is no answer to say: 'Cooperate.' That may have been an effective reply some time ago—it is not now. But one thing may save the situation and prevent even a bloodless conflict. Let the British Government do now not merely the just but the generous thing. Let them remove by an unmistakable gesture the conditions which gave birth to the Non-Cooperation movement. Let them infuse into Indian Administration the spirit of Mr. Montagu's speech in the Dyer Debate."

MR. MONTAGU'S WORK.

"Perhaps, I may be permitted a word regarding the Secretary of State for India. I have noticed amongst Indians a severely critical attitude to Mr. Montagu. At a meeting at Ahmedabad the other night, when my friend Mr. S. R. Bomanji spoke of Mr. Montagu's efforts on behalf of India there was obvious dissension in the audience. Why? Surely, Mr. Montagu is not to be regarded as an enemy of India, simply because his work was limited by the Government of which he was a member. Few people seem to realise the immense difficulty confronting a minister who hopes to launch a bill successfully in the present British Cabinet, and then steer it safely through the House of Commons and the House of Lords. Speaking with a full knowledge of Mr. Montagu's work on the Select Committee and in Parliament, I say no member of the present Government could, or would, have done as much as he has done. Of course, we are not satisfied; we wanted a much stronger measure we wanted too the elimination of that mentality in the Indian Government which inevitably leads to tragedies like the Punjab. But, because we have not yet got these things do not let us be continually abusing the only man in the British Government whose sincerity towards Indian aspirations has been demonstrated in the face of the severest opposition. Be just to Mr. Montagu and leave the 'Morning Post' to carry on its own campaign of abuse."

THE FIRST IMPRESSION.

Q.—What was your first impression?

A.—I reached Bombay on Saturday, 12th, and found a full programme awaiting me. Indeed, so hustling was the experience that for a day or two I wondered whether I was really in India or in the United States. There was certainly none of that leisurely progress about our movements which Westerners always associate with the East. On Sunday morning just after 7-0, a party of us consisting of Messrs. V. J. Patel, S. R. Bomanji, Ahmed Siddick Khetri (Secretary, Central Khilafat Committee), Mosem Ali, Jamnadas Mehta and B. B. Joshi left Bombay. At Surat we were met by a large group of citizens, whilst scores of thousands of people lined the streets. The warmth of their welcome was rather overpowering—indeed that applies to all places visited so far. An Electors' Conference attended by 20,000 people was held in the evening and the following morning we addressed a gathering of students and the members of a newly-formed Labour Union. Then on to Broach, where over 10,000 people were present at a Conference. Ahmedabad was reached the next morning, and here we attended a great public demonstration and spoke also at a large Proprietary High School and at the National College which has been commenced under the Principalship of Professor Gidwani. Whilst at Ahmedabad, we went out to see one or two villages in the neighbourhood including Sarkhej, where we paid a surprise visit to a newly-formed National school. On our return, we spent a few hours and addressed a large gathering.

A fairly crowded week, so full indeed as to hardly allow of the detachment necessary to even sort out one's impressions. Certain features did, however, stand out so prominently as to justify attention. The first of these was the almost passionate unanimity of the people in their demand for complete Home Rule. The second was the people's faith in the methods proposed by Mahatma Gandhi. Whether his policy be right or wrong it is certainly true that throughout the area visited his personal ascendancy cannot be questioned. Seeking a reason for this the third impression made on me was that his popularity is due in part to the fact that he appears to interpret the will of the masses themselves. Non-Cooperation strikes me as another example of what has frequently occurred in history and is perhaps of the very genius of real Democracy in that its driving force springs from the people themselves and compels their leaders forward. If that estimate be correct, the removal of Mr. Gandhi or of any of the leaders would not suppress the movement. Persecution would but fan the flame that already seems to burn fiercely enough.

NOT BASED ON IGNORANCE.

It is only fair too to say that whilst this is truly a popular movement and that whilst the majority of Indians have been denied educational opportunity it is most emphatically not a movement based on ignorance. Everywhere, I went it was my privilege to meet large numbers of refined and highly cultured men and women who are working for Non-Cooperation with a consuming fervour. Rich men are sacrificing their wealth, professional men are forsaking lucrative practices, indeed the measure of real renunciation that is being shown is amazing. Ultimately this appears to be less a political movement than a religious one and the hot urge towards Freedom along this new and untried path of non violence surely comes from a source deeper than do our systems of political expediency.

HOPE OF A BETTER WAY.

Mr. Spoor continued: "Having said so much, I still want to repeat the hope that a better way will be discovered. Love of Justice and Freedom still stirs the spirit of Britain and will yet find fuller expression. Men of the type of Colonel Wedgwood, than whom no more fearless fighters for liberty and equality exist, far more accurately reveal the real Britain than do some of those who 'dressed in a little authority' seem to imagine that machine-guns are more powerful than ideas and insular arrogance than either. If, for the time British Administration remains in India that Administration can be humanised, if the sense of a common purpose can inspire Indians and Britishers alike, then transition to complete Home Rule can be achieved without racial bitterness. East and West can never be separate—they are complimentary to each other. But, the conditions of a continued and of a still closer cooperation are freedom and equality on both sides. Mutual respect will prove a stronger bond than either the chains of military domination of the ties of a purely commercial interest. In this connection, I have been interested to find that even the staunchest Non-Cooperators are willing to cooperate with Britain if a common platform can be secured. Will the British Government even at this late hour provide that platform?

"I cannot close without expressing my sincerest thanks for the generous welcome accorded me everywhere. The greatest kindness has been shown by all it has been my privilege to meet. It is the very recognition of identity of aim existing between the Indian Nationalist movement and British Labour, a recognition revealed in the boundless hospitality shown to my friend Colonel Wedgwood and myself, that holds out the promise of not a far distant day when a Free India and a Free Britain will cooperate with all those nations who strive for a Free World."

THE NEW EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

LIST OF NEW MEMBERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 16.

The following press communique is issued:—A notification of the Government of India is being issued on the 17th December bringing into operation on that date in the presidency of Madras and in the Central Provinces, the provisions of the Government of India Act, 1919, not already in operation and directing that all provisions of the Act not previously in operation therein shall come into force in the province of Bihar and Orissa on the 29th December 1920 and in the rest of India on January 3rd. The effect of this is that on the dates on which the aforesaid provisions come into operation, the members of the Executive Councils in Madras, Bombay and Bengal will go out of office. The existing Executive Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bihar and Orissa will cease to exist and will be replaced by the executive council of the Governor of Bihar and Orissa and Executive Councils will come into existence in the United Provinces the Punjab, the Central Provinces and Assam. His Majesty the King-Emperor has been graviously pleased to approve the following appointments with effect from the dates above mentioned:—

Madras:—The Hon. Mr. Lionel Davidson, C.S.I., the Hon. Mr. Charles George Todhunter, C.S.I., Khan Bahadur Muhammad Habibulla Sahib Bahadur C.I.E., the Hon. Mr. Kadamangudi Srinivasa Ayyangar.

Bengal:—The Hon. Sir Henry Wheeler, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Mr. John Henry Kerr, C.S.I., C.I.E., the Hon. Sir Bijay Chand Mahatab, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., (I.O.M), Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan, the Hon. Sir Abdur Rahim, Kt.

United Provinces:—The Hon. Mr. Ludovic Charles Porter, C.S.I., C.I.E., the Hon. Raja Sir Mahomed Ali Muhammad Khan Bahadur, K.C.I.E., of Mahmudabad.

The Punjab:—The Hon. Sir Herbert John Maynard, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., the Hon. Sardar Bahadur Sardar Sunder Singh Majithia, C.I.E.,

Bihar and Orissa:—The Hon. Sir Walter Maude, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., the Hon. Mr. Havilland Lettesurier, C.S.I., C.I.E., the Hon. Rai Bahadur Krishna Saheb.

Central Provinces:—Two Hon. Mr. Betram Prior Standen, C.S.I., C.I.E., the Hon. Mr. Moropant Vishwanath Joshi.

Assam:—The Hon. Mr. William James Reid, C.S.I, the Hon. Mr. Abdul Majid, C.I.E.

The appointments to the Bombay Executive Council which will consist of four members will be announced in the course of two or three days. The tenure of office of those members of the executive councils who will be reappointed under Section 47 (2) will be deemed to reckon from the date of their appointment and that of the members of the executive council of the Governor of Bihar and Orissa will similarly be deemed to reckon from the date of their appointment to the Executive Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bihar and Orissa.

STRENGTH OF BOMBAY EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

PROTEST BY BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

The following resolution, passed by the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association, has been forwarded to the Government of Bombay by the President:—

"That the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association has heard with deep concern the announcement that the Executive Council in Bombay and other provinces is to consist of four members. The Council is of opinion that in view of the transfer of a large number of subjects to ministers, the number of executive councillors should be only two as originally intended. The proposed increase would be an unwarranted waste of public money and will be calculated to nullify the spirit of the Reforms inasmuch as it will strengthen the bureaucratic influence in the Government. It is bound to create suspicion in the public mind and is sure to be construed as an attempt to overwhelm the influence of the minister in the Government, and while marring its efficiency it will also hamper the smooth working of the Reforms. The Council feels that as there will not be enough work for four executive councillors, the tendency will be to create new portfolios for executive councillors and thereby prevent the further devolution of more subjects to the minister which is the acknowledged object of the Reforms. The Council trusts that the Government of Bombay will not fall into line with other provinces for the sake of uniformity, especially in an advanced province like Bombay."

MR. BEN SPOOR.

ADDRESS BY BOMBAY WORKERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

Mr. Ben Spoor was the recipient of address of welcome presented him by the workers of Bombay last evening at an open air meeting held at Elphinestone Mill compound. In reply to the address Mr. Spoor made a learned and important speech, a full report of which will appear in our next issue.

NON-COOPERATION IN EDUCATION.

(Continued from previous page.)

in every part of the country. He confidently asserted that the Gujrat University had more status than any other university in this country. He asked them in what way the Gujrat University was inferior to the present universities. He claimed greater excellence for it. What were the arguments advanced against national education? A kind critic remarks in the hospitable columns of "The Times of India" that he wanted to shirk the question. He had only a limited time at his disposal in Bombay as he wanted to go to Ahmedabad the same night to join his college. He knew the difficulties of the students and young men. He refused to believe that they were fond of slavery, but he believed it was want of comprehension of the question. He welcomed all questions. He was told that educational institutions should not be boycotted, because nothing good should be boycotted. That went to the very root of the problem; it was as true of education as of the councils. But knowing all that, he still advised them and urged them to join in this movement, because no alternative movement had been placed before them. What was the alternative of non-cooperation? It was cooperation. The only alternative was putting up with all the insults, putting up with tyranny, till it suited our masters to shake it off. If that was the alternative he did not care what things were given them so long as they were a part of that system.

Government had reserved many subjects to themselves under the Montague-Chelmsford reforms and they also intended reserving to themselves the great subjects of national honour and respect. If anything had to be transferred that was the first thing to be transferred. If Indians remembered the dishonour of their country women in the Punjab, if they remembered the woes of Islam, if they remembered the treatment of Indians in the various colonies that owed allegiance to the British Empire, if they remembered all the insults that had been leveled to them during the last few years, could they be satisfied with the decision that their national honour and self-respect should be reserved subjects? If their answer was in the affirmative then he need not say anything. Then he knew that they were in their proper places, that they deserved to be there and that they were very properly there. But if they felt that they had not outgrown them that those institutions would keep them down and not lift them from their present conditions, if they felt that they were he sols of Bharatvarsha, let them remember that the day had come.' That the day was before them, though the signs were a mere expression of shirking now and not an expression of patriotic ardour. The opportunities were at hand and cooperation was absolutely out of the question and non-co-operation was their only possible remedy. There was no other remedy and whether the system was good or bad it must be boycotted, and their schools and colleges were a part of that system. He was anxious to answer to one more question which the "Times of India" said he was shirking—whether students might take part in politics. He was free to confess that he was one of those who in spite of his training in a British university that their conditions in India were such that it would be better for their young men to keep themselves from politics. He felt that was the proper position to take for an educationist. But he realised that these might come a crisis in a nation's life when such luxuries must be given up and the education of children was a luxury of that kind. When war was declared against Germany the colleges in England had to be emptied. The speaker was at Oxford then and he knew when the war was declared how the colleges were emptied—those who remained were either medical students or were medically unfit. No one then asked whether there were laboratories in the trenches, or whether there were professors lecturing to them. The struggle was one of life and death and what would have an Englishman thought, if, in spite of his refusal he had gone to the front to fight for his country? Some people told them that the students must not be approached directly. The present vice-chancellor of their university was one of those who directly appealed to their students to join the Indian Defence Force during the war, for the sake of the Empire. The speaker had too much of the Empire in this country (laughter). Unlike Sir Chimanlal he did not ask them to fight the battles of their Empire, but of their own nation (applause). Let the "Times of India" answer, and let Sir Chimanlal answer and let the students answer whether there was any answer to that question, whether during the war the students could go and fight for the Empire at Rs. 11 per month? The speaker then refered to the treatment meted out to the students during the martial law regime by Frank Johnson, who was still exploiting this country by getting concessions from the Government, because they had taken part in the Hartal. Were they to take their education in institutions the principals of which had disgraced themselves during those terrible days? He asked them not to attend the examinations which were soon approaching, but to join the National institutions. He then read out a letter written by a son of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu asking the registrar to remove his name from the register and asked the student to follow that example.

Questions were then asked. Mr. Lalla of the Marwadi Vidyalaya asked whether a Marwadi boy in his institution which has not received a pie from the Government as far, and was practically managed by his community so far as the curriculum was concerned,—if any student who was studying in the school gave up the idea of appearing for the university examination what had the Non-Co-operative movement to say?

Answer: It was not maintained that the institution was directly or indirectly connected with the Government but that the student in particular who asks this question goes there with the intention that he will not utilise those features in which it is connected with the Government. I ask this boy not to contaminate himself even with the atmosphere of the institution. He reads in company with those who want to take advantage of the facilities and all good and sweet things which the Government provides. He reads under masters who consent to teach and continue to teach in institutions which are not disaffiliated. You are directly receiving benefit from the affiliation of the University and I say emphatically "Don't go there."

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

The chairman then said the duty of the chairman was to speak as little as possible. Anglo-Indians in this country had tried to kill non-co-operation by saying that it was the most foolish of all foolish dreams but he hoped that the dream would come true. He then gave a history of Turkish education after the revolution. The whole Turkish education was built up from the primary education to university as if by a miracle. The "Times of India" said schools and colleges could not rise by a miracle but the speaker had seen that in Turkey. The Turks suffered terribly and Indians had no idea of the sufferings of the Turks for their country, because Indians were a subject nation. They did not realise the advantages of that. Indians had no property, while the Turks had great possessions, and everybody was attacking them. They had not one minute's rest during the six years after the revolution and yet they carried on the work of progress. Millions of their people had been killed and still they were carrying on their struggles. India was really better off. Concluding he said "If you keep your heads, if you do not commit tactical blunders, you are bound to win. His Excellency the Governor at the School of Art, which is one of the best schools of art in the world, spoke of the value of competition. It seem sto me that the Government of India is suffring from want of competition. Gove them plenty of competition. (Loud cheers.")

Mr. B. N. Motiwalla proposing a vote of thanks asked the students to prove themselves worthy of their leaders by following non-co-operation. Mr. Oza seconded, and the meeting then terminated.

BOMBAY'S CONFIDENCE IN MR. HORNIMAN.

PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S RESOLUTION.

CHANGES IN CONSTITUTION CONSIDERED

On resuming the sittings on Saturday evening with Mr. Lakhmidas Rowjee Tairsee in the chair, the Provincial Congress Committee proceeded with further discussion of Articles 19 and 20, which deal with the question of Congress funds and their disposal, and the proper checking of accounts. Reference was made in our report published on Saturday to the two propositions that were before the Committee before adjournment. The Committee agreed by consent to deal with the draft of the Council and discuss the articles clause by clause. There was protracted discussion on both the articles. The Chairman at the outset observed in regard to Article 19 that the question was a very important one. He for one was of opinion that the British Congress Committee should be supported, but he was opposed to the whole idea that that Committee should be absolutely so independent of the Parent body as was contemplated in the Sub-Committee's draft. For the due fulfilment of the objects the Congress had in view in supporting the British Committee he considered it necessary that the last word should rest with the All-India Congress Committee. The members present agreed with the chairman's view and then considered the wording of the Article so as to make it effective. The inconsistency of Clause (c) read with Clause (d) of the Council's draft in so far as it laid down that the balance after defraying the Congress expenses should go to the Provincial Congress circle concerned to form a Provincial fund and that any deficits should be made good by the All-India Congress Committee attracted particular notice. The absurdity of the Council's proposal was pointed out by more than one speaker and the Chairman also was of opinion that they could not foist upon the All-India Congress Committee any liability for losses unless that body stood to benefit from the gains. As a result of further consideration Clause (d) was resolved to be dropped.

Finally, after much discussion, the following draft was adopted:—

Article 19—

(a) "The Reception Committee shall through the Provincial Congress circle of the Province, remit to the All-India Congress Committee, not later than two weeks after the termination of the Congress session, ordinary or extraordinary, half the delegation fees to form the Congress Fund;

(b) "That the all-India Congress Committee shall, out of this fund, sanction such amount as it may think necessary for the British Congress Committee and earmark the balance for the furtherance of Congress propaganda.

(c) "If the Reception Committee has a balance after defraying all the expenses of the session, it shall hand over the same to the Provincial Congress circle in which the Session was held to form the Provincial Congress Fund for that Province."

Draft—

Article 20 was amended thus:— —

"The receipts and expenditure of the Reception Committee shall be audited by an Auditor or Auditors appointed by the Provincial Congress circle concerned, and the statement of accounts together with the Auditors' report shall be sent by the Provincial Congress circle not later than four months from the termination of the Congress to the All-India Congress Committee which shall place it before the Congress at its next session."

In the course of the discussion the chairman pointed out that it should be made obligatory on the part of the All-India Committee to place the report and statement of accounts before the Congress, otherwise they could have no possible check whatsoever over the receipts and expenditure of the Reception Committee. The Members evinced a keen interest in the discussion, and several suggestions were made and amendments proposed. After considering all these at length, the meeting adopted the foregoing proposition.

ARTICLES 21, 25 and 26.

No less interesting and exhaustive was the discussion on Articles 21, 25 and 26. Article 21 deals with the strength of and the manner of representation on the All-India Congress Committee. The meeting had before it two separate propositions one by the Sub-Committee of the Congress and the other by the Council of the Provincial Congress Committee. The Sub-Committee's draft was not considered satisfactory and the Council's draft after being subjected to close examination, was adopted with slight modification. The article now reads:—

"The All-India Congress Committee shall consist of (a) as many delegates as there are districts, elected through their respective district Committees from among their members; (b) and (c) all past Presidents the three General Secretaries and two Treasurers of the Congress; (d) not more than two Secretaries of each Provincial Congress circle; and (e) representatives of Provincial Congress circles directly elected from among their members in the proportion of one for every 100 members or fraction thereof, to be elected in the usual manner not later than the 30th November of each year."

Article 25 was also amended so as to read:—

"The Indian National Congress shall have three general secretaries and two treasurers who shall be annually elected by the Congress. The secretaries shall, in consultation with the treasurers, prepare the report of the work of the All-India Congress Committee during the year and submit it a week before the session, with the statement of accounts, at a meeting of the Committee to be held at the place and about the time of the Congress session for the year; and such report and accounts shall then be presented to the Congress and copies sent to all the Congress Committees. The only other resolution that claimed much attention was Article 26, which was finally amended as follows:—

(a) The All-India Congress Committee shall at its first meeting appoint a Working Committee consisting of the President the General Secretaries and 18 members, which shall perform such functions as may be delegated to it from time to time by the All-India Congress Committee.

(b) There shall be permanent office in Bombay for the All-India Congress Committee.

The remaining articles were also considered and adopted with slight modifications here and there.

HORNIMAN RESOLUTION.

Before the meeting was dissolved Mr. K. Venkat Ram drew the attention of the Chairman that on Wednesday last Mr. Vaidya who was in the chair had assured him that at the close of the deliberations on the draft constitution his resolution regarding Mr. B. G. Horniman would be allowed. Mr. Venkat Ram asked the Chairman for leave to move the resolution, and the leave was granted. Mr. Venkat Ram moved:

"This meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee reiterates its entire condence in Mr. B. G. Horniman, one of the members of the committee and protests against the attitude of the Government in not permitting him to return to India, or alternatively for not according him a fair public trial. This meeting authorises the Secretaries to convene as early as possible a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay under the auspices of the Committee to protest against the continued externment of Mr. Horniman."

"This meeting authorises Mr. Lakhmidas Rowjee Tairsee to move the Subjects Committee of the Congress to include a similar resolution specially appreciating the splendid work Mr. Horniman is doing in England on behalf of this country to be placed before the Congress."

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta seconded the proposition and it was carried unanimously.

The meeting was then dissolved.

"POVERTY PURITY AND RENUNCIATION."

IDEAL OF NATIONAL EDUCATION.

MR. C. F. ANDREWS URGES NON-COOPERATION.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' CONVENTION.

The Fourth convention of the Bombay Presidency Students' Federation met on Saturday in the hall of the Marwadi Vidyalaya, Mr. C. F. Andrews presiding. Amongst those present were Principal Gidwani, Mr. B. N. Motiwalla, D. E. S, Erulker, Mr. Spoor and Mr. S. R. Bomanji.

Mr. S. A. Dange, the Chairman of th Reception Committee, in welcoming the President and the delegates said they were meeting in haste because they wanted tell the National Congress that they were ready to follow it, and were waiting for its orders. To strike the despot they had forged the mighty weapon, which was at the same time non-violent, and that was Non-Co-operation and they must adopt it.

In electing the President it was state that Mr. Andrews was one of those thre or four high-souled Englishmen, like Mr. B. G. Horniman, who always loved Indian and wanted to do the right by them. Mr Andrews would always find a place in thei hearts.

Mr. Andrews then took the chair amids cheers and was garlanded.

MR. ANDREWS' ADDRESS.

Mr. Andrews then delivered his presidential speech.

I wish to come before you as a fellow student, not as a teacher and preceptor. desire to find out, with your help, wh national education in India really implies. My subject to-day is simply this,—"National Education."

More and more, thoughtful men and women in India have become aware that the system of Government and Government aided schools and colleges, which has held the field for more than fifty years, has failed,—grievously, lamentably failed. have had my own bitter experience, within that system, as a learner and a teacher. For a long time, I tried to write and to speak all I could in favour of that system, and as a believer in that system. But little by little, I came to understand, that it produced an atmosphere of servitude, not of freedom; of barrenness, not of fruitfulness; of foreign, not of indigenous culture. Little by little, I came to realise, how deadening that atmosphere of servitude was to the soul. I saw students, with bright intelligent faces, becoming more and more lifeless and inert, appearing more and more lacking in initiative and self reliance. It is indeed a shame to me to have to confess to you, that, among the hundreds of pupils who have come under my care, in the ten years that I was working in Delhi, there are very few indeed to-day who have learnt the qualities which make education a living power. Very few have acted out in their lives the things that they were taught from their books. Those who have really done so, have for the most part gone outside India and owe their higher character and spirit of initiative and enterprise to the later and entirely new education which they received in America or England or elsewhere, where life was not lived in subjection.

Let me give one single instance, out of a thousand, to show in what bondage we have been held in India. When Lala Lajpat Rai was suddenly deported, in the year 1907, I expressed very strongly indeed to my own students in S. Stephen's College, Delhi, what indignation I felt at such tyrannical act. This action of mine was reported in the newspapers, and great exception was taken to it by the Punjab Government. I went still further, and on Lala Rajput Rai's release, in November of the same year, I heartily encouraged the students' own desire to illuminate the College, and we had a brilliant festival of lamps. For acting in this manner, was definitely told, that the Government seriously contemplated withdrawing their grant from the College. The warning was given to me, again and again, that such things were impossible in India. I replied, —"How on earth, then, can the student *live*? How on earth can the students *breathe*?" The reply to these questions was as definitely as possible officially declared in the notorious Risley Circular, which insisted that teachers should not permitted to discuss current politics wit their own pupils.

ALIGARH COLLEGE STRIKE.

In this same year, there was a strike the M. A. O. College, at Aligarh, on account of the conduct of some of th European professors. The whole College was in a state of suppressed meeting and revolt. One morning, two of the noblest friends I have ever had in my life,—Maulvi Nazir Ahmad and Munshi Zahaallah,—came to me and asked me, with tears in their eyes, to go down with them Aligarh, in order to help to save th M. A. O. College from utter disaster. went down with them. Soon after m arrival, a College meeting was held. O of the English Professors implored me stay in his own bungalow, while he wa away at the meeting. I could not quite understand his meaning; but while I was seated reading a copy of "Punch" in an arm chair, I heard the tramp, tramp, tramp, of armed men and found that about fifty police, armed with rifles and bayonets, had surrounded the bungalow. This English Professor had called them in, because he had been in fear, that his house would be attacked in his absence by his own students! Could there possibly be a mor degrading situation for a teacher to be than that. It was equivalent in my own mind to a disbelief in the good faith the Indian people.

When we were departing to Delhi, asked the Maulvi Sahib what advice he had been able to give to the students, wh had been so incensed that they had burnt all their furniture and books. He said to me,—"I told them that they were not free men, but slaves. If they we free men, they might act as free men; bu now, as things were, the only thing w for them to go back into their slavery. I said," Maulvi Sahib, that is terrib' advice." He said bitterly,—"Yes, but is true."

In after years, I came to know how much true, than I supposed at the time, the advice of the Maulvi Sahib was. came to discover in my own mind the seed of servility beginning to grow up. Wit all my might, I tried to tear them out by the roots. I tried to speak and to act a free man. But all this only drove m more and more, every day, out of th Government system of education. At las I came to Bolpur, and I have been there at Shantiniketan,—our "Abode of Peace, —for nearly seven years, unrestricted by any Government restraints and untempte by any Government doles and grants. Th only nuisance, which I cannot get rid of is the ubiquitous and perpetual espionag of the C. I. D.! I had found these lig fingered gentry, prying into my privat correspondence, when at Delhi; I h found them even suborning and bribing own students to spy upon me and upo their fellow undergraduates.

Even the peace of Shantiniketan is sometimes disturbed by their presence. An when I go abroad, I am still often shadowe like a common thief or pickpocket. B this price is small and insignificant to pa in return for the precious heritage freedom itself, which I have found in th national institution, at Bolpur, in such a overflowing measure.

NON-COOPERATION WELCOMED.

I cannot tell you, therefore, with wh joy I have welcomed the Non-Cooperatio Movement on its constructive side, whe came boldly up to these Colleges in bon and said to them "Be free!" I am not politician, and I have no intention taking part in the National Congress Nagpur; but as an ardent educationalist can wish "God speed" with all my heart this new constructive enthusiasm which already raising out of bondage schools a colleges, making then self-dependent, self governing and entirely free from all gov ernment control. "God speed" be w every such endeavour! Such is heartfel prayer!

I turn to one further aspect of nation education in India. It is on this and this alone, that I shall have time to dwell upo to-day. The true education of ancien India in the time of her higher aspiration was not given amid the paraphralia great ugly buildings and cumbersome furni ture, costing fabulous sums of money, bu in the natural school rooms of the forashrams underneath the shady trees and in thatched mud cottages. Outwardly, there was every sign of poverty. But inwardly, there were reached, in those very for schools, some of the highest flights of huma thought to which mankind has ever attained The ideal of the Brahmachari Astram, th ideal of the forest hermitage, is not dead ideal of the past. It is th very secret, so I fervently believe, of India's *true* national greatness in Education. It is the secret which must be learnt a fresh in the days of freedom and enlightenment which are now downing. We must revive his ideal of simplicity which has been snatched away from us by the West. The West has brought in its place a vulgar ideal,—the ideal or bigness the ideal of power. That is not the ancient ideal of either India, or China, or Japan. Believe me,—I speak as a convert in this, who has been converted from this false religion of material Europe,—this worship of bigness and power, believe me believe me, Europe herself and America also, will each in turn have to bow thei heads and to become humble as little children, if they are to enter into that Kingdom of heaven of learning in all its beauty and truth.

BLESSINGS OF POVERTY.

If you have followed the course of his tory, if you have traced the beginnings each and all of those religions movements which have left their mark upon Indian history, one by one, in turn, you will fin this striking fact. *It was in the age deepest poverty and sacrifice and renunciation, that tht torch of learning burnt brightest through the night of human darkness.* He was in the pure simple renunciation the forest life, that the eternal truths unfairer lads were given to manhood. Later on, it was, in those Buddhist monasteries of Nalan and Takila and countless other places that the priceless ethical wisdom of ancient India was lived and studied and taught. And if we come later down the stream history to Islam we find again the same thing. What period is Islam is more glorious, in its living truth, then the days the Prophet himself and of Abu Baker the earliest Musalman believers,, when the were living as one brotherhood of lov amid the barest outward poverty of the Arabian desert! And again,—to turn one moment to the West,—the Dark Ag of Europe themselves were illuminated b the learned saintly monks of the Benedictive and Cistercian Orders who worked an studied and prayed, in other poverty a remuneration. And again the same learning burnt bright, making one of th greatest after-effects of that Franciscan movement, which started with Poverty its Bride, following the example of Jesu of Nazareth, who was the poorest of th poor and had not where to lay his head.

The lesson is true to-day,—true in th very midst of "big business," mammo industrialism, millionare capitalism, side by side with sweated misery and vice an crime and shame,—the lesson is true to-day that in simplicity, and in simplicity alone, can national education, in India be truly founded. The Brahmachari Ashram, in it ideal of poverty and purity and renunciation, must be restored, if our learning day in India is to be worthy of the sourc from whence it sprang.

These then are some of the lessons, I have been learning, as a student, Shantiniketan. These are the things, th I have been finding out, through my ow personal experience. It is these lessons pure freedom, pure simplicity, pure renunciation, which I long, with all of you, m fellow students, to see once more restor to the Mother land.

Bande Mataram, Bande Mataram, Band Mataram.

SUNDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

RESOLUTIONS

The fourth convention of the Bombay Presidency Students' Federation met agai yesterday at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall with the Rev. C. F. Andrews in the chair. The attendance of delegates and visitors was as large as on the previous day and among the distinguished visitors, the Hon. Sir Norman Macleod was one. But he left the hall as soon as a resolution condemning the action of the Punjab Government in maltreating the Punjab students during the Martia Law regime, came up for discussion. Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas also attended the convention but left before the Non-Cooperation resolution was taken up. Requested by the chairman Mr. Jamnadas delivered a speech.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were passed yesterday:—

"This Convention places on record its deep sense of sorrow at the sad death of Lokamanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak, the Pioneer of Indian Nationalism, whose sublime patriotism, genuine scholarship, noble sacrifice and purity of life, shall always inspire the younger generation with ideals that will uplift our Motherland to the brightest position in the world."

This Convention also places on record its profound grief at the untimely deaths of Prof. T. K. Gajjar and Principal Percy Anstey, both of whom have advanced the cause of Science and Learning.

CONSTITUTION.

Changes in the Constitution:—

That the Art. V. of the Constitution be omitted and the following be substituted its place.

(a) "The Membership of the Branch shall be open to any person who is student belonging to any Educational Institution, national or otherwise, in the Bombay Presidency, having the status of an Arts, Science, Medical or Technical College above the Matriculation Standard—this Standard to be determined by the National University Matriculation Examination or the Bombay University Matriculation Examination or any other Entrance Examination, equivalent to these; and also to any person in whose case two complete years have not passed since his having broken off connection with any of these Institutions as a student.

(b) That the Art. XVIII be also omitte and the following be substituted in its place.—

"Every delegate shall pay a minimu fee of Re. 1 to the Reception Committee and shall be a Member of any of the Branches according to the New Art V."

(c) That the 1st clause of the 1st Article of the Constitution should read as follows:—

To unite the students of the different educational institutions, stated in the new Art V. by common ideals in a common organisation.

(d) That the N. B. in the 1st Article be deleted.

(e) That the Art VI. of the constitutio should read as follows:—

The Council of the Federation shall be constituted as Follows:—

15 Representatives on behalf of the Bombay Branch; 6 Representatives on behalf of the Poona Branch; 4 Representatives on behalf of each of the other Branches.

(f) The following words be added after the Art except when the Federal Council wishes otherwise.

(g) The following be added after Art XI. That the resident members shall attend at least one of the three consecutive meetings of the council.

(h) The clause 2 of the Art XV. be dropped and the following be substituted in its place.

The President of the Branch can be a non-student or a student as the Branch chooses.

STUDENTS' CONFERENCE.

"This Convention heartily congratulates the students of Nagpur for having inaugurated the" All India College Students Conference "at a time when its need was most imperatively felt and further assures its support to the movement, wishing the conference a splendid success.

This convention strongly condemns the practice of compelling Non-christian students to attend the Bible classes in Missionary schools and colleges and congratulates the students of the Wilson College for being the first to start the struggle for their freedom of conscience.

"This Convention condemns in emphatic terms the actions of the Punjab Government in maltreating the Punjab students and professors during the Martial law regime."

"This Convention being emphatically of the opinion that both morally and materially the Swadeshi movement is of essential importance to the life of the country, appeals to the student community to encourage home-made Industries by all means in their power, even at a sacrifice."

"That this Convention protests against the political bias shown by the University of Bombay in conferring the degrees of L. L. D. on persons like Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, Sir C. H. Setalwad and Lord Sinha, who belong to one political party in the country, and regrets that no recognition was ever given to the high scholarship of the late Lokamanya Tilak at a time when degrees were conferred on men of lesser scholarship and learning.

"This Convention whole-heartedly accepts NON-COOPERATION.

the Non-Cooperation resolution passed by the Indian National Congress at its special session in Calcutta, in as much as it affects the student interests and urges upon students, teachers and leaders to cooperate in immediately starting National educational institutions.

NEED FOR LEGAL REFORM

QUESTION OF FINAL COURT OF APPEAL

INDIAN REPRESENTATION IN JUDICIAL COMMITTEE.

LORD BIRKENHEAD'S SUPPORT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

Lord Birkenhead has begun a series of articles in "the Times" on the necessity for legal reform. Referring to the suggestions for the institution of a Court of Imperial appeal in London Lord Birkenhead expresses the opinion that the time is not yet ripe for a final discussion and settlement of the question, but in any discussion and settlement he attaches the greatest importance to the preservation of appeallate jurisdiction of the House of Lords. He has great doubt whether an institution of any other tribunal, otherwise constituted, would give the litigants particularly Scottish and Irish, the present prompt efficient and satisfactory justice. There are however, matters connected with the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council calling for an alteration. All associated with that the Imperial Court of appeal would welcome its installation in the buildings, whose aspect would correspond better with the vast imperial issues there decided. Unhappily more pressing calls on the national purse prevent accomplishment of this desire.

Meanwhile certain immediate measures are being taken or require speedy action. The Lord President of the Council of Secretary of State for India and Lord Birkenhead have represented to the Treasury that means must be found of strengthening Indian representation on the Judicial Committee whose Indian work vastly exceeds the volume of all work from the other Dominions. It is essential that the tribunal should include men experienced in Indian law and Indian life and custom. He is glad to think that the Treasury will shortly provide more adequate remuneration to attract men of sufficient standing and calibre.

The Lord Chancellor says that procedure governing Indian appeals to the Privy Council requires attention in more technical matters that the question of Indian representation on the Judicial Committee. He believes that the India Office is consulting the Viceroy on the subject and hopes that the result will be a decrease in cost to the litigants and perhaps reduction of almost intolerable length and prolixity of some Indian law suits without curtailment of any proper opportunity for an appeal.

FUTURE EMPIRE-BUILDING

COL. AMERY ON GOVT'S EMIGRATION POLICY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 16.
Recd. 12-35 p.m., Dec. 19.

Speaking at Tunbridge Wells explaining the Government's emigration policy, Col. Amery said it had been decided to continue until the end of 1921 the system of assisted passages for ex-service men to the Dominions. Government wished to use the centres established throughout the country where intending emigrants obtain information. Government, however, did not desire to establish much official machinery, but preferred to rely to a great extent upon the voluntary cooperation of those interested. This new method of Empire-building consisted of giving friendly advice here to those who would be welcome citizens on the other side. Government expressed the opinion that this was the right way to build the Empire in future.

PARISH PRIEST SHOT DEAD

ALLEGED OUTRAGE BY AUXILIARY POLICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 15.
Recd. 9 a.m., Dec. 19.

A parish priest was shot dead this afternoon at Dunmanway, County Cork, it is alleged, by the auxiliary police.

INDIA AND ENGLAND.

NEED FOR A SOCIAL TIE.

GENTLEMEN URGENTLY NEEDED.

LORD CARMICHAEL ON QUALIFICATION FOR SERVICE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 15.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. Dec. 18.

At a meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute Lord Carmichael presiding Sir Francis Younghusband read a paper on "The Ties between India and England." He declared that a true tie must be social tie. The Viceroy and the Governors sent from England should be chosen mainly for their social qualifications and their social duties should be regarded as more important than their political duties. The time had come when we ought seriously to consider the advisability of having Royal Viceroys. He declared that gentlemen from England were urgently needed for Government service in India but as long as the capacity to pass a literary examination remained the main qualification for service and conditions of service were so little attractive that men of the highest social position in England would not go there, we could not expect India to be closely tied to England. The Reform scheme seemed to be the gateway by which Englishmen in India would enter a far wider and higher sphere of activity. There was nothing in it to prevent an Englisman from standing for an Indian constituency or rising to the position of Minister responsible to an Indian electorate.

THREATENED STRIKE IN INDIAN COALFIELDS.

SAID TO BE OF POLITICAL ORIGIN

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 15.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Dec. 18.

Replying in the House of Commons to Sir John Rees Mr. Montagu stated that he had received information that a general strike said to be of political origin was threatened in the coalfields of India. The Government of India was dealing with the situation.

INTERNATIONL LABOUR BUREAU.

QUESTION OF INDIA'S REPRESENTATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 15.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Dec. 18.

Geneva.—The assembly of the League considered India's request for representation on the administrative Council of the International Labour Bureau. Sir William Meyer stated India's reasons for desiring representation and Sir Ali Imam reinforced Sir William Meyers arguments. The Assembly unanimously endorsed the views of the commission which reported on the subject that the Assembly was not competent to decide the matter, which could be determined only by the Council of the League.

IRISH TRUCE

PREMIER'S HOPE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 15.
Recd. 9 a.m., Dec. 19.

Replying to Mr. O'Flanagan, who requested facilities to communicate with De Valera, who was at present in America, and Mr. Griffith, who was at present imprisoned in Dublin, Mr. Lloyd George said that facilities would be afforded him for seeing Mr. Griffith. With regard to De Valera the ordinary methods of communication with America were fully open to Mr. O'Flanagan.

The Premier added:—"I sincerely trust that the goodwill of all men towards the policy of those adhering to violence will be finally abandoned and that the people of Ireland will be free to return to constitutional methods, by which alone their resonable aspirations can be attained. I heartily join with you in hoping that the season of Christmas will allay, the passions which are producing the present hideous and un-Christian strife and so pave the way for frank and peaceful discussions with the elected representatives of the Irish people, which are essential to a just and reasonable settlement."

AUXILIARY POLICE AT CORK

MILITARY AUTHORITIES' CENSURE UNFOUNDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 15.
Recd. 11-50 p.m. Dec. 17.

In the House of Commons Mr. Denis Henry stated that an auxiliary police had moved form Cork City to the West Cork district but the suggestion that the military authorities had censured them for their conduct was unfounded.

"TINO" AT VENICE.

ARRIVAL REPORTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 15.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Dec. 18.

Venice.—Ex-King Constantine has arrived.

EAST PERSIAN FORCE.

QUESTION OF EXPENDITURE.

MR. CHURCHILL DENIES PRESS STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 15.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Dec. 18.

Replying in the House of Commons to Commander Kenworthy and others Mr. Churchill said he was not in a position to furnish the details with regard to the East Persian expedition as the Government of India administered and controlled the force. He admitted that the British Government bore the whole of the cost. He doubted whether it would be possible to disentangle the sums disbursed by the Government of India from the accounts of all the forces, the Government of India maintained in different theatres.

Referring to the press statement that a hundred millions were involved Mr. Churchill declared that the figure was absolutely absurd. He reiterated that the actual cost of the force and of the South Persian force during present year had been two millions sterling to which three milhons sterling had been added according to the bills from the Government of India, thus making the total five millions instead of a hundred millions.

TWO BILLS PASSED.

The House of Commons passed the third reading of the Empire Exhibition Bill and the Roads Bill containing all new motor taxation.

FRENCH MILITARY SERVICE BILL IN CHAMBER.

PERIOD OF SERVICE FIXED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 15.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Dec. 18.

Paris.—The Military Service Bill has been laid on the table in the Chamber. It fixes the period of military service at thirty years including a year and a half with the colours and eighteen and a half in the reserve followed by ten years in the Territorial Army.

RUMANIAN CONSOLIDATED OILFIELDS' CLAIM.

APPEAL OF CROWN ALLOWED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 15.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Dec. 18.

The appeal Court has allowed the appeal of the Crown from the judgment holding it liable to pay the Rumanian Consolidated Oilfields one and a quarter millions sterling compensation for the destruction of the Company's property in 1916, in order to prevent its falling into the hands of the Germans.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

DEBATE ON ARMAMENTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 15.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. Dec. 18.

Geneva.—The League discussed the armaments. Mr. Fisher (Britain) explained the proposals for the universal ratification of traffic in arms convention, investigation into the activities of private manufacturers of armaments and experimental suspension of military expenditure. He declared that very bitter disappointment would be felt if the Assembly did not take effective steps to secure restrictions. Mr. Barnes expressed disappointment at the halfhearted nature of the proposals and advocated a stronger policy.

CUXHAVEN INCIDENT

GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S REGRET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 16.
Recd. 12-35 p.m., Dec. 19.

Berlin.—The Foreign Minister has expressed to the President of the Inter-Allied Naval Commission deep regret at the incidents at Cuxhaven on November 19th, when Allied Naval men were assaulted in the dockyard. The President gives an assurance that the guilty parties will be punished and he offers to pay 20,000 marks for the damaged uniforms.

TECHNICAL ORGANISATION COMMITTEE ON OPIUM QUESTION.

LEAGUE ASSEMBLY ADOPTS RECOMMENDATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 15.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Dec. 18.

Geneva.—The assembly of League has unanimously adopted the resolution of the Technical Organisation Committee on the opium question. Sir William Meyer expressed the opinion that Holland should take the initiative in the Summons States to sign the International Opium Convention. Wellington Koo (China) described what China had done to stay the progress of the scourge and declared that in a short time she would have succeeded in eliminating the vice from the Chinese. He paid a tribute to the forbearance Governments for the help received in preventing the opium traffic.

"RANGOON MAIL" CASE.

EX-EDITOR EXAMINED

"BIG HEADLINES: FEATURE OF MODERN JOURNALISM."

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Dec. 17.

The trial of Mr. Chandra, Editor, and Mr. Iyer, Printer, of the "Rangoon Mail", by the District Magistrate under Section 153 (A) I. C. P. C., was continued to-day.

The Court and corridors were crowded and special police kept order. Spectators in the Court included Mr. Abbas Tyebji. Mr. Vedamurti, late Editor, "Rangoon Mail", was examined by Mr. Cowasjee.

Witness said, he read the review of book in a weekly issue of the "Manchester Guardian." Sir Harry Johnstone reviewed that article for the "Manchester Guardian." Looking at the "Manchester Guardian" of the 15th October, 1920, under the heading of "Live Letters", he saw the reviewed articles. The heading was the "Colour Problem." The "Rangoon Mail" published articles on the condition of the black races in Africa, but not for the purpose of creating racial hatred. They were written to show how coloured nations had fared under white domination and to see that the principle of Self-Determination, for which the war had been fought and won, should be applied to all coloured nations—brown, black or yellow. On the 11th January, he published a statement of Mr. C. F. Andrews on the position of Indians in Africa and again on the 11th April, 1920, about the Bishop of Zanzibar. On 19th February, 1920, he published another article by Mr. C. F. Andrews. It was one of a series. They were extracts from other papers. Mr. Andrews is an Englishman. He had been much in prominence on the African problem. He (Mr. Andrews) went on two missions to Africa. The question of the condition of Indians and other coloured races in India had been discussed by many of the papers, both English and Indian. Indian questions relating to Egypt had been published and freely discussed in papers during the war. He had dealt with them in several articles and had published those written by Englishmen on the Egyptian problem in the "Rangoon Mail." He did not write them with the object of promoting hatred. Same answer applied to the heading of the fourth article. Heading of articles by words selected from the article is one of the features of modern journalism. He had seen it in the "Daily News", the "Westminster Gazette" and half penny papers. Journalists selected such headings, firstly, to indicate the contents of article; and secondly, to draw the attention of the readers. The last heading applied to Americans. He had no doubt in his mind that it did not apply to English people or subjects to His Majesty. The question of lynching of Negroes had been freely discussed by all the Press.

RACE HATRED NOT FOSTERED.

It would not reasonably follow that the publications of this article would promote hatred towards Americans. He read the "Englishman" of Calcutta. It was edited by Anglo-Indians. It was anti-Indians. On the 13th December, there appeared an article "A Word to President Wilson." He had seen the articles in the "Rangoon Mail" dealing with the treatment by oriental nations of their subject races, e.g., the treatment of the Koreans by the Japanese on September 26, 1920, and June 30, 1920. He wrote for the "Rangoon Mail" up to the 12th November, 1920. He was the sole Editor up to that time.

To Mr. Highinbotham he claimed to be a responsible journalist. He had been editing paper for 16 years. He considered he knew something about the duties and liabilities of the Editor. Every editor knows the elementary law of Libel. He had read the Law of Libel. He knew that if one paper published libel, the Editor who copied it into his paper did not have any immunity. That was well known. He did not think an article published in England where all the people were English, could be harmful in Rangoon, where the population was mixed. That was his opinion.

The counsel addressed the Court and the Magistrate said that he would pass orders on Monday.

ACCUSED'S STATEMENT,

CHARGE DENIED.

RANGOON, Dec. 17.

The following is the written statement of Mr. P. V. Chandra, Editor of the "Rangoon Mail":—

I am the Editor of the "Rangoon Mail" and was the Editor of the paper when the issue of the 18th November, 1920, was published.

2. I say that the article entitled "The Blackman's Burden" is a review of the book written by one Mr. E. D. Monel, in which the author has appealed to the British democracy to relieve the coloured people of Africa from their burden. This book was printed and published in Manchester and has been also reviewed by the English Press. It is not a proscribed book and can be purchased in Rangoon. A review of this book appeared in the October number of the "Asian Review", which I received about the middle of November, and I reproduced the review of this book in my paper as had appeared in the "Asian Review."

3. The article entitled the "Colour Problem" was copied by me from a weekly edition of the "Manchester Guardian", dated the 15th October, 1920. This copy of "Manchester Guardian" I received a few days prior to the 18th of November. It is a review of the work called "Rising Tide of Colour against the White World Supremacy" by Dr. Lothrope Stodard of Harward, published both in the United States and also in England. This book has also been reviewed in India. It is a book which the "Manchester Guardian" recommends to every one interested in the problems of the Empire and of the tropics. The review complained of is that of Sir Harry Johnston. The words "Colour Problem" are not of my invention, but is a true copy of the heading as published by the "Manchester Guardian."

4. The article, entitled "Miniature Jallianwallah" is an account of the interview with Mrs. Lila Dip Narain Singh as published originally by the "Bombay Chronicle" in its issue of the 6th November and subsequently published by most of the Indian papers. I received the copy of the "Bombay Chronicle" few days prior to the 18th of November. Mrs. Singh is well known in Indian society and is a wife of one of the prominent members of the Executive Committee of the Congress. The condition of Indian immigrants in Fiji has excited great interest among Indian people. The Government of India are, now, as a matter of fact, taking steps to endeavour to remove the grievances of Indians in Fiji.

5. The article entitled "Atrocities in Egypt" also appeared in the same October number of the said "Asian Review." I reproduced that portion of the article which dealt with the Egyptian White book issued by the Egyptian Commission and omitted comments made therein. A similar article, taken from the "Asian Review", had been previously published in Rangoon in "New Burma" of November 12, six days prior to the publication of the article in the "Rangoon Mail."

6. The article, entitled "Brutal Lust of the Whites" refers to the treatment of Negroes in the United States and deals with Press despatches and reports. This subject also appears in the same October number of the "Asian Review." Article 1, 4 and 5 appeared in one issue of the "Rangoon Mail" by reason of the fact that they appeared in the same volume of the "Asian Review", from which I had extracted at one time. I had received copies of the "Manchester Guardian" and the "Chronicle" about the same time, which explains publication of article 2 and 3.

7. I say that I caused articles 1, 4 and 5 to be published in the issue of the 18th of November, because few days prior to that date I had in my possession the "Asian Review" of October number, out of which I had extracted these articles.

8. I deny that by the publication of all or any of the above articles I committed an offence under Section 153-A of the Indian Penal Code. I certainly never had intention, nor was I conscious of promoting or attempting to promote feelings of enmity or hatred between different classes of His Majesty's subjects. The headings of the several articles were intended to enable the readers to grasp at a glance the contents of the articles. The words used in the headings are what appear in the text. To use big head lines is a feature of modern journalism, which has been adopted broadcast all over the world.

DEFENCE ADDRESS.

RANGOON, Dec. 18.

The hearing was resumed yesterday before the District Magistrate in the case in which Mr. Chandra, Editor and Mr. Iyer, printer of the "Rangoon Mail", stand charged under Section 153 (A) I.P.C., Mr. Higginbotham, Government Advocate, appeared for the Crown, Messrs. N. M. Cowasjee and K. B. Banerjee appeared for the accused.

THE LEGAL ASPECT.

Mr. Cowasjee, addressing the Court, said that he would in the first place deal with the legal aspect of the case. The prosecution was one instituted by the Local Government under Section 153. A of the Indian Penal Code. The Section had been construed in 1909 by the Punjab Chief Court in Yaswant Rai's case. The chief ingredient of the offence under that Section was conscious intention to promote hatred or ill will between different classes of His Majesty's subjects. It was urged by the Government Advocate in his opening address and persisted in his cross-examination of Mr. Vedamurti that those articles were intended to create enmity between Western nations on one side and the Oriental race on the other. Assuming for the sake of argument that such intention had been established, Counsel contended that it would not constitute an offence under the Section charged. The Section was enacted for the purpose of preventing conflict of classes of His Majesty's subjects and not conflict between the White nations of the world on the one side and a class or classes of His Majesty's subjects on the other. Counsel next contended that it was not enough for the prosecution to establish that the articles in question were calculated to produce feelings of enmity or hatred between different classes of His Majesty's subjects; but the prosecution had to establish the further point that the accused had the conscious intention of promoting hatred or ill-will between different classes. His learned friend in his opening address had also relied on the same Punjab case, which he proposed to cite as his authority.

Counsel next referred to the Punjab case at some length and cited several passages in support of the contention that conscious intention on the part of the accused of promoting hatred or enmity must be established. Counsel next dealt with some of the authorities referred to by the Government Advocate in his opening address. He contended that in the consideration of the question whether or not the accused had conscious intention of promoting hatred or enmity, the Court must exhaust every reasonable alternative in favour of the accused's wide interest. Newspapers might legitimately present to their readers different views on questions of public interest, however perverse they might be. It would be no means follow that because certain articles or extracts were taken from other papers and published in the "Rangoon Mail", they would simply by the fact of their publication be the expressed opinions of persons responsible for their publication. The "Rangoon Mail" had perfect right to publish all matters of worldwide interest. In considering the the charge against the accused, the court must bear in mind that all the articles, subject matter of the charge, were extracts from other journals or papers that had free circulation in Burma and not a single article was in the handwriting of the Editor. The first, fourth and fifth articles had been taken *verbatim* from the "Assian Review". The second article had been copied from the "Manchester Guardian" and third article had been copied from the "Chronicle". Copies of the "Asian Review", "Manchester Guardian" and "Bombay Chronicle" had been put in, thereby showing that the articles had already obtained publicity in Burma. It was admitted none of those papers had been proscribed by Government.

THE ARTICLES.

The learned counsel next dealt at great length with each of the articles *seriatem*. Referring to the 1st article, the "Blackman's Burden", he stated that it took Mr. Nangle, the Commissioner of Police, by surprise in the witness box to know that that was the title of a book. Mr. Nangle, who apparently was responsible for the prosecution, said that it never struck him that the "Blackman's Burden" was the title of a book published by the National Labour Press of Manchester. He did not know that the 1st article was a review and intended to be the review of a book. He said "It did not strike me that the Editor was expressing the views of the "Asian Review"; but after careful reading he admitted that the article was the review of a book taken from the "Asian Review" and that he would allow any man to express his opinion freely on a book and to reproduce criticism from other publications on a book. Mr. Nangle's first impression was obviously erroneous. Having read what he considered dreadful words "Blackman's Burden", he had rushed to the conclusion that those words were the wicked invention of the Editor. This was what he said, "It did not strike me the Editor was expressing views of the "Asian Review". I thought he was expressing his own."

His learned friend had argued that the appearance of five of these articles,—although anyone of these might or might not be harmless,—the combination of all five constituted an offence under section 153-A I.P.C. Counsel said that he would deal with this argument after he had finished the articles

Mr. Higginbotham:—I do not think that my learned friend is clearly stating my case. These articles disparaged the white races and are all collected in one issue and bad portions are printed in glaring head lines. That is the prosecution case.

Mr. Cowasjee:—Assuming that these articles disparaged the whole of the white races, that would be no offence committed under the Indian Penal Code. We have to find out whether or not the Editor has consciously promoted or attempted to promote hatred between different classes of His Majesty's subjects.

Mr. Higginbotham:—I do not want to interrupt my friend. I think it must of necessity refer to British subjects in India.

Mr. Cowasjee said that he would at once refer to the second article. That was one that had already been published by the "Manchester Guardian", the heading "Colour Problem", which was the heading of the article was a *verbatim* copy of the heading as appeared in the "Manchester Guardian". So the heading could not be malicious work of the Editor. It was said that the "Colour Problem" was a social question, in one sense it was. It had undoubtedly become a very important question since the war and many coloured races had been asserting their right to govern themselves and demanding application of the principle of self-determination. Could it be argued that reference or discussion of the colour question was *per se* an offence under the Indian Penal Code? Council reminded the court that the article "Colour Problem" was *verbatim* copy of the review of a well known work written by Dr. Lothrop Stodard of Harward. The review of this book as published in the "Manchester Guardian" was the work of Sir Harry Johnston and because the "Rangood Mail" had copied this review *verbatim* from the "Manchester Guardian" it was said that it had promoted or attempted to promote racial enmity in Burma. What was the prosecution case in respect of the article as detailed by Mr. Nangle? When he gave his evidence, Mr. Nangle had described it as very objectionable. According to him it had a tendency to foster a spirit of hatred between coloured peoples and white races.

"DEVID OF SUBSTANCE."

Mr. Nangle looked quite surprised when it was put to him that the article was a copy from the "Manchester Guardian". This was what he said, "It did not strike me it was reproduction of an article which had already been published". According to Mr. Nangle, he had no recollection of having seen an acknowledgment published at the end of the article. That it was from the "Manchester Guardian". Counsel next pointed the position of these two articles in the "Rangoon Mail" under the general heading of "Literature and Art", and contended that the final point which Mr. Nangle tried to make out regarding that the article might not be offensive elsewhere but offensive in Burma, was devoid of substance. Mr. Nangle was directly responsible for the prosecution. It showed how very little he knew of these articles.

The learned counsel next dealt with the third article. Mr. Higginbotham, in his opening address, had foreshadowed his objection to the article in twofold manner, that the underlying spirit of the article was that the British in Fiji were ill-treating the natives of India and referring to the concluding portion of it he stated that the suggestion was that in Burma people were not free. The concluding para of the article could not possibly mean what the Government Advocate had suggested. The writer conveyed what was the fact, that if Indians had not got responsible Government in their own country, how could they expect to protect their countrymen abroad? But, why should the language used by Mrs. Singh be attributed to the Editor and why should the Editor be held responsible for language that is not his own? The grievances of Indian settlers in Fiji had been the subject of numerous complaints in the Press. This very interview had already been published in the "Chronicle". Strong comments had been made on the head lines of the article. The head lines were words selected from the text. They were words of Mrs. Singh. The artcles related to what Mrs. Singh had seen and heard in Fiji. "Miniature Jallianwalla!" was an expressive phrase of Mrs. Singh. "Women Assaulted," the very words of Mrs. Singh.

Referring to the alleged Egyptian atrocities, learned counsel urged that there was not one word in that article to justify the suggestion that the British Government had in any way been a party and was responsible for the alleged atrocities by the Army of Occupation in Egypt. A verbatim copy of this very article had already been published, week before, in Rangoon by "New Burma". Some indication could be gathered from the article to show that the accused could not have intended to promote hatred by publication of the article. Fod, the most objectionable passages appearing in "New Burma" had been omitted from the "Rangoon Mail" Both "New Burma" and "Rangoon Mail" had copied the same article from the October number of the "Asian Review". After pointing out the passages from "New Burma", counsel referred to the headlines, and showed that every word of the headlises appeared in the text.

BRUTAL TREATMENT OF NEGROES.

Reference was next made to the last article, "Brutal Lust of the Whites". Prosecution had relied on this article and particularly its heading with a view to show the malicious intent of the Editor. Now in the first place the court would have to bear in mind the fact that the words of the headlines were the very words taken from the text. They were not words invented by the Editor. Assuming for argument that the headines of this article had been deliberately inserted solely for one purpose *viz* to "promote hatred and enmity", then the question arose enmity or hatred against whom? If such enmity or hatred was not promoted or intended to be promoted against any class of His Majesty's subjects, then even upon the assumption that the accused had a conscious intention of promoting such hatred he would obviously not be guilty of offence under this section the article referred to the brutal treatment of Negroes by Americans. It was a *verbatim* copy from the "Asian Review" No one could possibl conceive it referred to the British people Bold head lines was a common feature of modern journalism. The words of the headlines of all the five articles would be found in the very articles. Even Mr. Nangle had admitted that bold headings were quite common and that the idea of bold headings was to indicate the contents of the article. Counsel urged that to accept the view that bold headlines of the articles in question were invented for the purpose of promoting hatred, would be unjustified and wholly unreasonable. He urged that the section was not intended to curtail liberty of the Press and that every paper would have had a right to publish the articles.

It was said that the combination of these five articles appearing in one number shewed criminal intent on the part of the accused whatever the facts. Few days before the publication the Editor had in his possession a copy of the "Asian Review". Three of the extracts had been copied from one number, which included two reviews. At the same time he had in his possession a copy of the "Manchester Guardian" and "Bombay Chronicle," from which he copied two other articles. If each of the articles was innocent in itself, why should the combination of five make it offensive under the law? In the Punjab Case the learned judges had said that the court should not presume criminal intention unless all reasonable alternatives could be excluded,, and applying that principle to the case could the Court hold that the publication of the five articles in one paper necessarily showed malicious intention to promote hatred? After dealing with the surrounding circumstances of the case, counsel asked the Court to acquit 1st accused.

He submitted that as regards the other accused, there was not a title of evidence, and that the evidence called on his behalf negatived any suggestion that he had consciously promoted or attempted to promote hatred.

NDIAN RAILWAY COMMITTEE PROGRAMME

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 16.

The Indian Railway Committee which arrived here on Tuesday afternoon, will hold public sitttngs from Monday next. The Committee will leave Calcutta for Madras on the 15th January, and stay there till the 27th instant. From Madras, th Committee will proceed to Bombay and re main there till the 11th February, and then they will go to Karachi, staying there till the 17th February. From Karachi the Committee will proceed to Lahore, reaching Delhi on the 25th February, and staying there till the 7th March. It visits nex Lucknow and Nagpur, returning to Bombay on the 24th March. Burma and Assam witnesses will be examined in Calcutta; Mysore witnesses in Madras; Hyderabad, Baroda and Kathiawar witnesses in Bombay, Gwalior and Bikanir witnesses were asked to come to Lahore.

FIRST VICE-CHANCELLOR OF MUSLIM UNIVERSITY.

ADDRESS TO RAJAH OF MUHAMMADABAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALIGARH, Dec. 16.

The Muslim University students presented an address welcoming the Raja of Mahmudabad, as the first Vice-Chancellor on the occasion when the fortune of the Muslim community were going to be built anew under the Raja's able guidance. The address ran further thus:—"We cannot forget how the hopes of the great founder of the Aligarh movement were matured i the Aligarh movement were matured in 1911 and with what acclamation the Muslim community received the scheme of the University. also remember the subsequent disappointment at our unrealised desires and we rejoice to-day at the ultimate fruition of that scheme as the result of the noble and selfless endeavours of pioneers in our community. Ever since the inception of the movement for a Muslim university, you have identified yourself with the aspirations of your co-religionists. You came forward with a magnificient donation of a lakh of rupees. You steered the fortunes of the scheme as President of the Muslim University Association.

Your long and close connection with every phase of it, your exalted position every phase of it, your exalted position in our community, your interest in and sympathy with matters educational and your readiness at all times to give practical help in that direction, all proclaim that no more felicitous choice could have been made than yourself, to occupy the dignified position of our first Vice-Chancellor and in extending this sincere and heartfelt welcome to you, we assure you, Sir, we are voicing the sentiments of our entire community. Sir, we cannot let this occasion pass without referring to our hopes and aspirations in our new university. We are looking forward to the provision facilities for every branch of learning and vocational training and we hope that under your guiding influence every corner of the university will be pervaded by an intellectual atmosphere. In our university we desire every encouragement to our moal, intellectual and physical welfare and we earnestly trust that when the University Union, the centre of the students' activities, comes to be reorganised we shall not appeal to your practical generosity in vain. We also beg to represent to you that it We also beg to represent to you that it is the general and earnest desire of a bod of students to have the proud distinction of a Muslim University degree. We therefore venture to suggest that examination of our University should begin with the least possible delay.

Sir you are aware of the recent political developments in the country and how we were affected by them. We desire to place on record that we yield to none in our patriotism and allegiance to our religion. But we have emphatically condemned the movement, because, we are honestly and genuinely convinced that the methods adopted can only lead to disaster and the weakening of our resources. We are looking forward to an era of progress and practical work in our university and this we feel sure will equip us to confer on our community the dignity and importance that it deserves."

It is understood that Mr. Lambert, who is returning from leave shortly, will officiate as the Chief Secretary to the Government of the United Provinces.

The Railway Committee has decided that after taking evidence in the principal centres in India, it will proceed to Englan to complete the work.

H. M. S. the Comus has arrived at Bassein. A lengthy programme of entertainment has been arranged for her officers and men.

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X'MAS WEEK
DAILY CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
25th December—CLEOPATRA. (Million Dollar Fox Production). Novel by Rider Haggard, Featuring THEDA BARA.
26th December—LES MISERABLES. (Million Dollar Fox Production), Novel by Victor Hugo, Featuring WILLIAM FARNUM.
27th December—DAUGHTER OF GODS. (Million Dollar Fox Production), Featuring ANETTE KELLERMAN.
28th December—SALOME. (Million Dollar Fox Production), Featuring THEDA BARA.
29th December—WOMAN. (Maurice Tourneur Special Production). Featuring FLORENCE BILLINGS.
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31st December—WOMAN GOD FORGOT. (Cecil B. Demelle's Production). Featuring GERALDINE FARRAR.

SEASON GOODS
Just Unpacked
LARGE CONSIGNMENT of REFLEX CAMERAS of VARIOUS MAKES 1/4 to 1/2 SIZES VARIETY of HAND AND STAND CAMERS and EVERY OTHER THING PHOTOGRAPHIC
S. MAHADEO & SON,
295-299] Bora Bazar Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Ceylon Lace,
AGENTS wanted for the sale of our well-known "CEYLON LACE", orders executed per V.P.P. on receipt of 10 per cent. advance from each order. Can arrange credit relationship on subsequent orders. No samples sent. Good prospect for small business man.
Inquiries solicited.
Please apply
B. S. SILVA JAYESEKERE
"Henley Cottage",
Ahangama CEYLON.

BLUNT RAZORS
Resharpened bright and keen as new. As 8 each. New Handles fitted Re. 1-0-0 each. "O. K." Safety Razor with 5 Blades Re. 1-4-0. Extra Blades Re. 1-8-0 per ten. All above Post Free. New Razors, Safety and Ordinary and Blades, etc., stocked. Surgical Instruments Repaired.
MATHEWS & CO. 86 Medows St. (Opp. Cornagia) BOMBAY.

ENGLISH PISTON RING CASTINGS.

FOR

GARAGE & WORKSHOP OWNERS AND DEALERS.

INSIDE DIAMETER	OUTSIDE DIAMETER	Price
108 m/m	130 m/m	Rs. 80-0-0 doz net
102 ,,	121 ,,	.. 75-0-0 ,, ,,
95 ,,	111 ,,	.. 70-0-0 ,, ,,
83 ,,	102 ,,	.. 62-8-0 ,, ,,
80 ,,	99 ,,	.. 60-0-0 ,, ,,
73 ,,	92 ,,	.. 57-8-0 ,, ,,
70 ,,	89 ,,	.. 52-8-0 ,,

Prices of other Sizes on Application.

RANE LIMITED, PROPRIETORS OF:—

EMPIRE AUTOMOBILES

[Telegrams: "AUTOWORKS"] New Queen's Road BOMBAY. [Telephone: No. 2475.]

Christmas 1920

RATANSI KORJI & Co.

Prompt Attention for CHRISTMAS

Please Send Your Order for

TRAVELLING CASE

Containing 12 Boxes of Assorted DRY FRUITS for Rs. 25.

DRIED FRUITS MT.
25 JUMAMASJID
Tele: No. 2945.

A wonderful body builder for children

ESCA SYRUP

IS THE BEST MEDICINE YOU CAN BUY FOR

Weak Chests | Bronchitis
Coughs | Consumption
Colds | Spitting of Blood.

If you have had Influenza, Fever or Malaria, it will prevent all the bad after effects and make you a stronger man than before. Try one bottle and you will be surprised at its wonderful efficacy. You cannot buy anything half as good anywhere. Rs. 2-8 per bottle of 4 oz. Dose one teaspoonful.

Sold by all Chemists everywhere

Wholesale:—

MARTIN & HARRIS,
Victoria Buildings, 119, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR XMAS PRESENTS

10 to 30% OFF ON WHOLE STOCKS

BESSHO'S XMAS SALE NOW ON

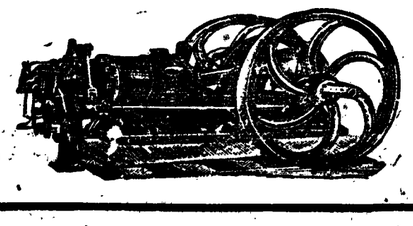
Fresh Consignments Received

BESSHO & Co.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL
Apollo Street, **BOMBAY.**

IMPERIAL CRUDE OIL ENGINES.

Low consumption really reliable high efficiency
LATEST IMPROVED TYPE.



Also other kinds of machinery such as Grinding mills, Oil mills, pumps of all kinds, Mlectric Eotors and Dynamos upto 230 volts and 100 Amps. Saw benches, Cylinder Oils. Beltings, and all kinds of mill gin stores always in stock.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 18.

S S Morvada, Mills, Karachi.
S S Waroonga, Dowd, Busreh.
S S Eastern Importer, Mygind, San Francisco.
S S Linga, Grant, Karachi.

DEPARTURE.

Dec. 19.

S S Orsova, Colini, Calcutta.
S S Favignana, Cafuro, Genoa.
S S Dogra, Elliott, Karachi.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday:—

S S Kiramis, Fragoputo, Dunkirk.
S S Mashobra, Galgey, Karachi.

S S Morvada:—The B I S N Co's steamer Morvada, 5119 tons, Captain T L Mills, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with a general cargo and 2 passengers.

S S Waroonga:—The B I S N Co's steamer Waroonga, 2339 tons, Captain G Dowd, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh, with a general cargo.

S S Eastern Importer:—The Shaw Wallace Co's steamer Eastern Importer, 3588 tons, Captain W Mygind, arrived in harbour on Saturday from San Francisco, with a general cargo.

S S Linga:—The B I S N Co's Karachi mail steamer Linga, 958 tons, Captain E W Grant, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Orsova:—The V S N Co's steamer Orsova, 2225 tons, Captain M N Colini, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with same bottom cargo.

S S Favignana:—The Italian steamer Favignana, 2284 tons, Captain V Cafuro, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Genoa, etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Dogra:—The T M Co's steamer Dogra, 3280 tons, Captain G F Elliott, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

S S Kiramis:—The W and A Graham Co's steamer Kiramis, 3338 tons, Captain Fragoputo, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

S S Mashobra:—The B I S N Co's steamer Mashobra, 3338 tons, Captain J H Galgey, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Karachi, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Saturday, 18th Dec. 1920.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B Ahmedi	P Gulf	N F	E S N Co
O & R Ischia	Genoa	1/1	M Italiana
D Halesins	Colombo	22/12	J F & Co
G Ferrara	P Gulf	21/12	S W & Co
G Roseric (Boats)	N F	N F	Graham & Co
K Karachi	N F	N F	R E Collin & Co
L Egypt	N F	N F	M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Bahaduri	N F	N F	K N & Co
Irawadi	N F	N F	K N & Co
Juba	Bhownager	18/12	K N & Co
Kaveri	N F	N F	K N & Co
Mahanadi	Karachi	N F	K N & Co
Oporto	N F	N F	K N & Co
Ponani	N F	N F	K N & Co
Sabermati	Mangalore	20/12	K N & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Siam Maru	Kobe	30/12	O S Kaisha
2 Clan Mackinnon	N F	N F	J Finlay & Co
3 Varela	Basra	22/12	M M & Co
4 Lightning	Basra	23/12	M M & Co
6 Bassano	Middlesborough	21/12	K N & Co
7 Zayani	P Gulf	18/12	P G S N Co
8 Crawfield	N F	N F	M M & Co
12 Cracovia	Trieste	19/12	Lloyd Triestino
15 Eastern Importer	N York	23/12	S W & Co
16 Bahrein	Aden	23/12	T M & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

2 Mashobra	Karachi	20/12	M M & Co
2 Zeppelin	Liverpool	18/12	D R I M
3 Polglass castle	Antwerp	20/12	K King & Co
6 Kingmere	Liverpool	31/12	Graham & Co
6/7 Brito Mart.	N F	N F	Oddissi & Co
7 China	London	1/1	M M & Co
8 Morvada	N F	N F	M M & Co
9 Chenab	N F	N F	M M & Co

Jetty End

9 H-jaz	Calcutta	22/12	T M & Co
10 Barala	P Gulf	24/12	M M & Co
12 P. F. Wilhelm	N F	1/1	K N & Co
14 Mary Horlock	Middlesbrough	24/12	Graham & Co
15 Field Marshall	Suez	18/12	D R I M

HARBOUR WALL.

Abydos	N F	N F	I & P S N Co
Hirood	N F	N F	T M & Co

FOR PRINCE AND RICH MEN ONLY.

Royal Yakuti.

This Yakuti or life giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest, and rich vegetable drugs. In fact it makes man man. This valuable medicine is used large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility aristocracy and gentry in this Country, but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to tone the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It replaces lost power and rejuvenates the emaciated and it is enough to say that, musk is one that which a perfumer admires. It is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills Rupees ten only

DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM.—RAJKOT.—Kathiawar. (India.)

CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR

Grand Clearance Sale

OF

New Stock of Boots and Shoes

From 5th December 1920 to 10th January 1921 a discount of annas two per Rupee will be allowed.

Rustom Khan & Co.

Kalbadevi Road, Prag Mahal, BOMBAY.

XMAS CARDS CAKES FANCY BOXES

Presentation Ware. Chinaware, Real and Fancy Rolled-Gold Jewellery, etc., etc.

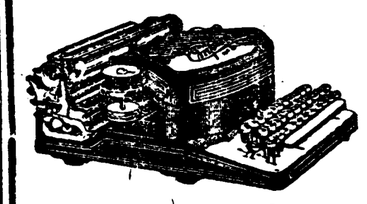
A TRIAL SOLICITED

GOVINDJI

THE NATION'S CONFECTIONER

'Phone No. 1656. GRANT ROAD— BOMBAY.

Remember
The "EMPIRE"
is all
BRITISH MADE.



The No. 2, Model
Costs Rs. 330 with metal case.

The Product of British Materials, British Skill & British Labour and AS SUCH must appeal to every citizen of the British Empire

Empire Typewriter Agency,
281, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

H. N. MISTRY & Co.

Always large stock on hand of
White Carrara Marble Tiles and Slabs
Real Belgium Black Marble Tiles and colour
English White Glazed Tiles and flooring tiles, etc.
[Old Custom House Road; Circle, BOMBAY.
Tel. Add.:—SATSANG. Telep. No. 5741.

MESSRS. K. D. & BROTHERS.

OFFER CORDIAL X'MAS GREETINGS TO THEIR PATRONS

and respectfully invite them to their sumptous feast of the senses. At the favourite WEST-END CINEMA.

X'MAS WEEK

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Income Tax. & Super Tax

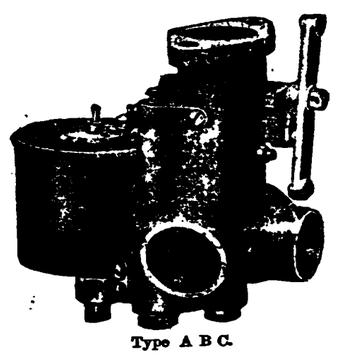
Statutory Statements of Accounts prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
41 Kalbadevi Road BOMBAY

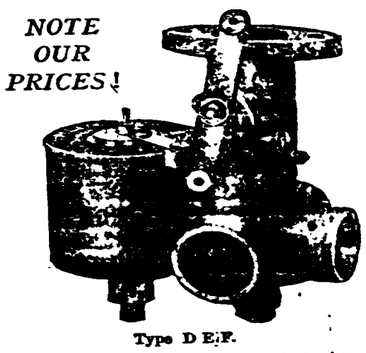
ZENITH CARBURETTOR.

A GREAT PETROL ECONOMIZER!

NOTE OUR PRICES!



Type A B C.



Type D E F.

All Zenith Carburettors are made in two shapes, viz., ABC and DEF, which differ from each other by the position of the flange and of the throttle control

SIZES AND PRICES:

Size 22	..	..	..	..	Rs.	80	0	Size 42	..	..	..	..	Rs.	195	0
,, 26	..	..	..	..	,,	110	0	,, 48	..	..	..	..	,,	235	0
,, 30	..	..	..	..	,,	135	0	,, 53	..	..	..	..	,,	365	0
,, 36	..	..	..	..	,,	155	0								

Note:—When ordering "Zenith" Carburettors it is necessary to state the Bore and Stroke of Engine and number of Cylinders, or make and H.P. of Car.

COMPLETE STOCK OF SPARE PARTS HELD IN STOCK.

ZENITH—A MARVEL.

The "Autocar":—London, publishes the following interesting statement: Of the 558 Cars listed, 124 have their own carburetters, and 46 are given as blank or unknown. This leaves a total of 338 cars carrying Carburettors of different makes. *Note the results:* Zenith 241 or 62·14%, A 39 or 10·05%, B 21 or 6·21%, C 15 or 3·86%. Thus the "Zenith" Leads its nearest rival by six times the number of Cars supplied! This is a wonderful tribute to a wonderful Carburettor!

THE ADVANCE MOTOR CO.,

ACCESSORY SPECIALISTS,

Chowpati Sea Face.....BOMBAY.
Telegr: "AUTOMOTIVE". Telep: No. 5121.

Edmund Dupuy

COGNAC BRANDY.

is the cheapest and postively the bes brandy in the market.

It is produced from the choice vintage in France
The verdict of the Connoisseur is that

"Edmund Dupuy Is the Best."

Try it and your verdict will be the same.
It suits all tastes and all pockets.

Special terms to Whosalers, Clubs and Messes.

SOLE AGENT.

T.H. Khanna, [Baria Building Pydhonie, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 5483.

The Arya Pathika Ashram.

LODGING AND BOARDING

Specially meant for High Class

HINDOOS AND STUDENTS

Girgaon Back. Parekh Wady.

Bombay.

Prof. T. K. Gajjar's

"QUEEN'S STATUE" BRAND

AGUE MIXTURE

Ague Specific for Dengue, remittent, intermittent, Jungle and other fevers of Malarial origin. Possesses Diaphoretic, and Tonic Actions and is free from bad after-effects. Price Re. One.

Prof. T. K. Gajjar's other Specialities.

	Rs. a.p.		Rs. a.p.
Plague Mixture	0-10-0	Influenza Curative	1--0--0
Liver Cure for constipation, dyspepsia and all liver complaints	0-12-0	Cholera Mixture ..	0-10-0
"Non-staining" Ringworm Ointment and Lotion, each.	0- 6-0	Body Purifier: An ideal blood purifier and tonic, 4 Oz...	1--4--0
		Pile Ointment	0--8--0

Can be had of:—

KEMP & Co., ALEMBIC Coy., (Princess St.), and all Chemists.

OR, DIRECT FROM

Prof. T. K. Gajjar's Pharmacy Readymone Building Apollo Pier, BOMBAY.

MUSTA CREME

The latest scientific remedy surpassing all Balms and Liniments on the market.

MUSTA CREME may be used with good results for Rheumatism, Lumbago, Tonsilitis, Stiff-neck, Bronchitis, Sore-Throat and similar Lung affections. MUSTA CREME is combination of essential oil of Mustard in an ointment base. It is superior to any Mustard plaster. MUSTA CREME WILL NOT blister, and is ready for instant use. Directions for use enclosed with each bottle, packed in attractive cartoon.

Price per bottle Rs. 1-4-0

Manufactured by—**MACKESSON & ROBBINS New York**

Sole Agents for **Bombay Presidency:—**

I. G. Gajjar & Co.,

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS

Wholesale and Dispensing

Princess Street, BOMBAY No. 2.

Telegrams: "Quinology" *Telephone* 2383.

SURAT AGENT :—THE SURAT MEDICAL STORES.

Do YOU Pelmanise?

Have you ever properly realised the fact that in your brain you possess the finest money-making machine in the world?

There is practically no limit to the income-earning powers of the mind when is keyed up to the highest pitch of efficiency of which it is capable.

By training your mind to greater efficiency you can get yourself in the way of earning twice, three times, four times the amount you make at present.

In every profession, business, and occupation there is a demand for men and women with scientifically trained minds.

Over 500,000 men and women have already been trained to greater efficiency by the famous Pelman System, which develops just those qualities of Concentration, Memory, Initiative, Ideation, Self-Confidence, and Administrative Power which are in the greatest demand to-day.

Over 100,000 British and Dominion Officers and Men have studied the Course, including 150 Admirals and Generals.

By training your mind on the Pelman System you can do better work (and better paid work) with infinitely less effort.

A Course of Pelman Training is the finest of all mental exercises. It develops your mind as physical training develops your muscles. It is most fascinating to follow and takes up very little time. It is taught by post and can be followed anywhere.

Write to-day to—

The Pelman Institute

B. I. CHAMBERS SEA FACE, BOMBAY.

Telegraphic Address. LUBOIL

Always ready in extensive stock

PETROL

MOTOR Accessaries and well-known MICHELINE Tyres.

Prop:—R. K. MODY.

The Petrol Supplying Co.

AND

R. K. Mody & Co.,

Colaba Causeway,	Lamington Road,	Nagdevi Street,
Tel. No. 861,	Tel. No. 3684,	Tel. No. 1711.

THE NEW MADRAS GOVERNMENT

ITS PERSONNEL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 17.

The "Fort St. George Gazette Extraordinary" was issued to-day, bringing the new Madras Government as constituted under the Reforms Act, into effect at three o'clock this afternoon. The Executive Council consists of Mr. Lionel Davidson, Mr. C. G. Todhunter, Khan Bahadur Mahomed Habibullah and Mr. K. Srinivasa Iyengar as members. Dewan Bahadur A. Subbarayalu Reddiar, Mr. P. Rama Rayaningar, and Rai Bahadur K. Venkatareddy Naidu, are the three Ministers who take charge of the transferred subjects. Sir P. Rajagopalachari is president of the Legislative Council and Dewan Bahadur L. D. Swamikannu Pillay, retiring from public service to-day, takes the appointment of the Secretary of the Council as Non-official.

Mr. A. A. Knapp on completion of his special duty as Reforms Commissioner, reverts to his permanent appointment as Chief Secretary.

It is believed that Mr. Subarajalu Reddiar will be in charge of Education and Mr. Rama Ramarayahingar, of Local and Municipal departments.

"MADRAS TIMES" CEASES PUBLICATION,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 17.

It is notified that the "Madras Mail" with which will be incorporated the "Madras Times", will from the 1st January 1912 issue two editions daily, in the morning for the Madras city, and in the evening for mofusils.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

RECENT APPOINTMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 17.

Standing orders for the Council of State have been published in the current issue of the "Gazette of India."

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. Monerieff Smith, I.C.S., is appointed secretary of the Department vice Mr. A. P. Mudoiman from 7th January. Mr. W. T. M. Wright is appointed joint Secretary and Mr. S. C. Gupta, Bar-at-Law, Deputy Secretary.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. S. P. O'donnel, I.C.S., officiates as the Secretary of the Department vice Mr. MacPherson reverted to Behar and Orissa. Major T. A. Hughes, I.M.S., appointed Professor of Physiology, Medical College, Lahore, and major M. R. C. MacWaters, I.M.S., Professor of Sargery, Medical College, Lucknow are granted one years combined leave. Major Hallilay I.M.S., Civil Surgeon, Simla West is granted six months leave and Lieut.-Colonel Barnardo carries on the work in addition to his own duties.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. H. Harley, Principal, Calcutta Madrasah officiates as Secretary, Board of Examiners, in addition to his own duties, vice Major Harcourt reverted to Military duty.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Captain E. H. Castrell is appointed Vice Consul at Birjand; Lieut.-Colonel J. W. Watson I.M.S., posted as Civil Surgeon, Ajmere; Captain A. W. Fagan I.A.R.C., C.S., posted as Vice Consul at Bandar Abbas; Mr. G. Cunningham I.C.S., posted as Assistant-Commissioner Thal; Mr. J. Barley I.C.S., officiates as Political Officer Sikkim vice Mr. Bell on special duty, Commerce Department Mr. J. A. Mikigan I.C.S., appointed Chairman Assam Lahore Board; Mr. J. B. Taylor I.C.S., appointed under Secretary in the Department vice Mr. Ausorge.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Major-Generals Sir W. E. Peyton, and Sir H. C. Uniacke Secome First Class District Commanders and Major-Generals J. T. Burnettdtuart and T. A. Cubbitt, Second Class District Commanders.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Lieut.-Colonel C. F. Anderson is confirmed as Traffic Manager, O. and R. Railway.

DEATH OF REV. G. K. GILDER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, Dec. 18.

The death occurred here at his residence in Langford Town of Rev. George King Gilder, Minister of Methodist Episcopal Church. He wa pastor of English Churches in various stations in India including Jubbalpore, Hyderabad Karachi and Lahore. He retired last year and settled down in Bangalore after 45 years connection with the church.

MESSRS. K. D. & BROTHERS.

OFFER CORDIAL X'MAS GREETINGS TO THEIR PATRONS

and respectfully invite them to their sumptous feast of the senses. At the favourite WEST-END CINEMA.

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OUR Contribution to YOUR Christmas Shopping.

'BOMBAY'S BIG BARGAIN SALE

COMPARE Our Prices with the other "SALE" Prices.

Jewellery. **Outfitting.**

30% Sale From 8th December to 31st December Open to All.

OUR BARGAIN menu.

Jewelery Department

Rings, Bracelets, Pendent Necklets Silver Wear, etc., etc.

30% off usual price

Tailoring Department

Shirts Collars, Ties, Hats, Shoes, Boots, Suiting, etc., etc.

25% off usual price

EVERY ARTICLE MARKED, WHAT IT IS WORTH AND WORTH WHAT IT IS MARKED.

25% Sale From 18th December to 31st December Open to All.

This Advertisement is meant as a PERSONAL INVITATION for you to come round and see what we have provided for the Season.

Vilcassim Brothers,

TAJ MAHAL HOTEL,

ENTRANCE APOLLO BUNDER AND TAJ.

CASH ONLY.

Capur and Company Ltd.

Forest Leasers and Timber Merchants.

Business Office: JHELUM.

CAPUR COMMANDS BEST FORESTS.

Leasers of the largest Forests in Northern India.

Fresh Order from N. W. Railway of above Forty Lacs 40,00,000 cubic ft. being executed.

1. DEODAR 2. PINE (Chir) Penus Longifolia 3. KAIL 4. SAL	Can suppfy sawn and unsawn Timber of all kinds and sizes in any quantity in Bulk, Logs, Beams, Sleepers, Bridge Timbers and Crossing Sleepers etc, etc.	5. FIR 6. SPRUCE 7. SHISHAM 8. WALNOT ETC. ETC.

PLEASE APPLY YOUR REQUIREMENTS TO:—

MANAGER,

CAPUR AND CO., LTD. (JHELUM)

Literature and Art.

(FROM OUR SUNDAY EDITION.)

LABOUR WELFARE.

"Industrial Administration," a Series of Lectures delivered at the University of Manchester.

In the College of Technology at Manchester industrial administration is studied as a special branch of knowledge, and the volume under review consists of eight lectures delivered by well-known specialists on topics of vital interest to industry and labour. Mr. Seebohm Rowntree, whose name is associated with earnest and unceasing efforts to improve the conditions factory life, discourses on the Social Obligations of Industry to Labour. He deprecates secret diplomacy on either side and expects that employers will in future acknowledge fully and frankly "the rights, the aspirations, and the needs of the workers", while the latter will try to understand the difficulties and responsibilities of the former. Mr. Rowntree explains what the minimum wage of a worker should include and set forth the results of his calculations. Conditions of life are so very different between England and India that his figures are of no value in this country, but the principles apply. It is said that an adult male worker should be enabled with his wages to support a wife and three children. Perhaps that standard will not be less fair in India, where a family is believed to consist of five members on an average, according to census figures. But many workers may have more than three children. What should be done in such cases? Mr. Rowntree favours the idea that the State should pay the mother a special allowance for each extra child. The traditional family obligations of a Hindu are said to be more comprehensive than those acknowledged in the West, and as yet we have no old age pensions here. We should therefore independently investigate the needs of our workers. It is admitted that the new standards, if adopted, will add to the burdens of many an industry heavily and may cripple it. How are the increased charges to be met? One obvious reply would be that they must come from the consumers. Mr. Rowntree, however, objects that the raising of prices indiscriminately will hit the workers as well as others. Another suggestion would be that the profits of the employers must be reduced. Speaking of England. Mr. Rowntree does not believe that "there is in the average industry any vast reservoir of profits in excess of those necessary to maintain it in a healthy condition." The problem is undoubtedly complicated and no solution can apply to all industries and all countries. Mr. Rowntree thinks that in his country many factories are run on very inefficient lines and that if leakage be checked and methods improved, the cost of production may be substantially reduced and higher wages may be paid without risk to profits. Perhaps in India also there are experts who hold similar views.

Among the most informing and valuable of the lectures published in this volume is the one on Atmospheric Conditions by Mr. Leonard Hill, and on Occupational Diseases by Dr. Legge. It is well-known that close atmosphere is prejudicial to health But why? The ordinary belief is that the reduction of oxygen and the increase of carbonic acid, and of certain poisons exhaled, are responsible for the harmful effects. Mr. Hill contends that this idea is altogether erroneous and is doing much mischief. On healthy mountain-tops the attenuated air is said to contain less oxygen than in close atmospheres below, and it appears that the confined air in submarines can be endured for twenty-four hours until the carbonic acid reaches 3 per cent. According to Mr. Hill's theory, the harmful effects of close air are due to two causes, first, its lack of adequate cooling and evaporative powers acting on the skin and the respiratory membrance, and second, the spread of infection from carriers of germs of disease. Great importance is attached nowadays to the effect of temperature and humidity, and Dr. Stanley Kent, in his lecture on Industrial Fatogue, mentions stagnancy of atmosphere as one of the most potent causes of fatigue. With the special thermometer invented by Mr. Hill, observations have been conducted in places as far apart as Sierra Leona, Ceylon, and Madras, and if, as he holds, "the tropical native is a very poor worker," we have no reason to quarrel with him. We must rather enquire whether the atmospheric conditions cannot be artificially so improved that the maximum efficiency possible may be attained without injury to health It is said that in England the average duration of life among pure agriculturists is years, and among pure industrial workers only 50.

Employers are made to pay compensation in the case of twenty-five occupational diseases. There are, however, other diseases which are indirectly caused by work in factories. Before the war the compensation paid in a year for occupational disease sometimes reached nearly a million and half sterling. The dust and the fumes inhaled, and the poisons handled, take a heavy toll of lives. Men of science are constantly employed in discovering improved methods of averting the dangers, and some of the lectures in this volume show with what minute care the health conditions of factories are studied. The human machine is the most complex and the most delicate employed in industry. We generally speak of the hours of work and the duration of rest as the main factors in maintaining the strength of the worker. But, as Dr. Kent reminds us, a timely rest period of short duration may be enough to check the development of fatigue, while later the same period may be of little use.

INDIAN FABLES

"The Wise Beasts of Hindusthan," by Harry W. Pike, Carey Press, London, 1920. 6/6 net.

India is considered to be the home and fountain source of the fable literature of the world. The tales of the "Hitopadesha" of the Hindus travelled from India to Greece and even to France in olden times, and were translated into Pahlavi, Persian, Arabic, Greek, and other Eastern and Western languages. Both Aesop and La Fontaine owe their inspiration to that Indian book of tales.

Mr. Pike has translated or rather paraphrased only two tales here out of the many from the old Sanskrit book. They are told in simple, racy English, because they are meant for English children. We are glad that gradually our ancient classics are being made accessible to English readers—both grown up as well as children. But at the same time, we are anxious to see that India or Indians are not misrepresented. The author of this book, when explaining in the introduction the origin of "Hitopadesha" says—that they were stories told by a man to two young and unruly princes, in order to instil wisdom into them. So far so good. But he goes further and says unnecessarily, that nobody could say anything to those Indian princes *in those days because they were princes*,—and things are like that in India sometimes still!" We do not know that men took liberties very often with princes in Europe in the Roman Empire or in the Middle Ages, or for the matter of that even in the present century in Germany or Russia till the beginning of the Great War.

The first story is selected here for illustrating the advantages of "Friend ship." A crow, a mouse, a tortoise and a deer becomes great friends and travel led along life's highroad, helping each other in difficulty. The result is happiness for all of them. The second story shows the results of treachery. Two jackals, crafty, selfish and unreliable, bring about the death of a bull by their falsehoods. But the lion, who had killed the bull at their instigation kills them afterwards. Thus treachery is unsuccessful, and brings about the death of the traitors!

The illustrations are in keeping with the spirit of the book. They look like some of the old Indian paintings, but are the work of the author himself.

V. B. M.

NIGHT.

Mural Painting at the J. J. School of Art Exhibition.

PRE-ISLAMIC ARABS.

THEIR LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE

For the first time in the history of the University of Bombay the Wilson Philological Lectureship has been awarded to Arabic; and Professor Abbas, this year's lecturer, commenced his lectures last Wednesday, selecting for his first lecture the subject of "Pre-Islamic Arabs—Their Language and Literature."

He started with a brief reference to the mist of obscurity which surrounds the problem of Pre-Islamic Language and Literature of Arabia; and pointed out the principal sources of our knowledge of these matters:—the records and chronicles of Arab writers and the results of European—especially French and German—archealogical and antiquarian exploration of Arabia. held that the language of the Arabs, admittedly the most developed of all the branches of the Semitic stock, is the youngest of the group commencing, as Dr. Nordeke says, from about 500 A. D. This view does not appear to be quite valid, as of the Arabic language which unlike the other languages of the ancient world is still alive and progressing. Its gred antiquity it tends to minimise the great antiquity seems to be pretty certainly established by the evidences supplied by Arab writers who are unanimously positive about the existence of great Arabian empires in the past, extending over the whole of the Arabian peninsula and Iraque; and confirmed by old Chaldian chronicals handed down to us by Greek writers, and by modern European archealogical discoveries Taking these evidences into consideration we have good reason to believe that what is known at the 1st. Babylonian dynasty which came to rule in B. C. 2460 and of which Hammurabi was the greatest King was in fact an Arabian dynasty known to the Arabs as the Amaliqa. The extant inscriptions of this dynasty have greater resemblance to Arabic than to any other language of the Semitic group. The vowel endings, plural suffixes and many verb declensions are common to both. Several words like INAB, ANF. and are the same in both the languages, while they have lost their original form in Hebrew and Syriac. A large number of personal names in the inscription of that dynasty are absolutely Arab names e.g., Khalilu, Shamsu, Azizu, Bilal, etc. The names of the idols worshipped by that dynasty are also identical with those of the pre-Islamic Arabs e.g. Nasr, etc. These facts clearly show that Arab dominion and Arabic language existed at least 2460 B. C. The above mentioned European view is further weakened by undeniable facts pointing to the existance of many Arabian poets who flourished long before 500 A. D. For instance it has been ascertained that Zuhair the son of Janab a well-known Arab chief and poet died in 500 A.D. aged 150, Another poet Amru, son of Qamiah, according to Sir Charles Lyall, whose edition of the poet's Diwan was published only last year, was 90 years of age when he accompanied the Prince-poet Imra-ul-Qais on the latter's journey to Constantinople in 535 A. D.

Then he briefly surveyed the chief characteristics of the period and brought the subject down to the days of the Arabian Prophet.

Death took place on last Tuesday of Mayor G. S. Bomwetoch, V.D., B.A., an old resident of Darjeeling and a Municipal Commissioner, from enteric.

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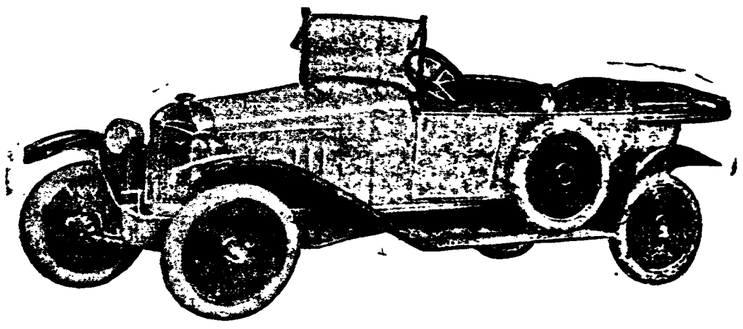

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